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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 177 BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 25, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Volunteers Attempt To Recapture Congress House

57 INCLUDING "WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED

Armed Police Force Guard Congress Headquaters

CROWDS CHASED AND DISPERSED

Dense crowds from house tops and street pavements watched the spectacular programme of the "recapture" of the old "Congress House," Bombay, on Sunday evening, which culminated in the arrest of 57 persons including the 31st "War Council" of Bombay.

Eight persons received slight injuries in a mild lathi charge which was resorted to by the police to disperse the spectators.

The "Congress House" in Girgaum Back Road has been in the possession of police since January last when the B. P. C. C. was declared illegal. Armed police have been guarding the erstwhile Congress Head Quarters since then.

CROWDS THRONG LOCALITY.

The programme that the local Congress Committee would carry out a "raid" on the "Congress House" was known to the public who flocked the streets both outside the "Congress House" and at corners of streets leading to the place. A large number of them lined the Kennedy Bridge and others watched the scenes from house-tops.

POLICE BUNDOBAST.

The police had made elaborate arrangements to prevent the contemplated "raid", and a large police force was drafted for the purpose. Armed police guarded the gates of the "Congress House" and small parties of constables were posted at different corners. Superintendent Smith, Inspector Rao Bahadur Desai of the C. I. D. and Inspectors Bird and Raje were on the scene.

VOLUNTEERS STOPPED AND ARRESTED.

Clad in Red Shirts and tri-coloured caps a batch of 25 Congress volunteers headed by the members of the "War Council" marched along the Lamington Road in the direction of the "Congress House." But whenthey reached the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road they were stopped by the police and put under arrest.

Another batch of 20 volunteers marched from the Girgaum Back Road side with the same purpose. The volunteers were challenged by the police and marched to the waiting police van.

BATCH OF SIX ARRESTED AT MAIN GATE.

At about 6 o'clock half a dozen men dashed from a bye-lane near the "Congress House" carrying a tiny national flag and succeeded in reaching the main gate of the building. They were, however, stopped from entering the House by police officers present on the scene and arrested.

A CHASE AND LATHI CHARGE.

In the meantime the crowds continued to assemble all around the "Congress House," and did not show any inclination to return. The police then chased them away and resorted to a mild lathi charge. Eight persons were injured slightly, of whom five were treated at the Free Emergency Hospital and the remaining three at the Congress Free Hospital.

ARRESTS IN FORT.

An attempt to "recapture" the former office of the A Ward Congress Committee in Bazar Gate Street, Fort, in the morning resulted in the arrest of two persons.

27 ARRESTS AT ALLAHABAD

ATTEMPT TO RAID "SWARAJ BHAWAN"

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

This morning some Congress volunteers as anticipated made a faint attempt to raid the "Swaraj Bhuwan" at Allahabad which had been strongly guarded for the past few days.

Only a few managed to enter the compound but the police who were on the alert arrested 27 persons and quickly dispersed the crowd.—A. P.

Mrs. K. Hiranand Released

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 24.

Mrs. Kamaladevi, wife of Hiranand, ex-editor of the daily "Hindu" and niece of Acharya Kripalani is released.—A. P.

FREE STATE EMERGENCY DUTY BILL

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FORMAL ASSENT

Duties To Come Into Operation From To-night

DUBLIN, July 23.

Governor-General has formally assented to Emergency Duties Bill. It is expected that new duties will be announced to-morrow night and will come into operation from 25th July. List of goods affected is believed to be short, but it will comprehensively cover all principal exports from Britain including coal on which there will be almost complete embargo.—Reuter.

States' Committee Report On July 28?

LONDON, July 24.

The "Sunday Times" says that the report of the Indian States Committee will be issued on July 28.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN STEEL INTERESTS

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, July 23.

Following successful outcome of negotiations with Canadian Steel interests, British steel representatives have started hopeful negotiations with other Dominions. American steel men estimate that Anglo-Canadian agreement will divert forty million dollars worth of Canadian steel business annually from United States to Britain.—Reuter.

Death Of World's Great Showman

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 23.

Los Angeles.— The death from pleurisy of Florenz Ziegfeld, the founder of famous "Follies," removes one of the world's greatest showmen.

Starting at the age of 13 in Buffalo Bill Show, he later became Sandow's manager, after which he started to specialise in beauty choruses and achieved such success that members of his choruses found themselves famous overnight and received offers of marriage from millionaires and prominent society men.

HOOVER PROPOSALS WELCOMED

Disarmament Resolution Adopted

RUSSIA AND GERMANY OPPOSE

Permanent Disarmament Commission To Be Established

LONDON, July 23.

Geneva.—The results of six months' labours by the delegates of 64 countries represented at the Disarmament Conference, summed up in a long resolution drafted by Sir John Simon have been adopted to-day by the General Committee by 41 votes to 2 with 8 abstentions.

Germany and Russia opposed the resolution.

The Conference renewed the arms truce for four months from November 1 and adjourned till Autumn.

The resolution heartily welcomes the Hoover proposals, declares that substantial reduction in the world's armaments must be effected with the primary aim of reducing the means of attack, agrees that aerial attacks on civilian populations shall be prohibited, that all heavy land artillery shall be limited, that calibre and tonnage of tanks shall be limited, that chemical bacteriological and incendiary warfare shall be prohibited and that Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be established.

Regarding the future work of the Conference, the resolution invites the Executive Committee firstly to examine Hoover's proposals relating to the effectives with a view to effecting strict limitation and reduction, secondly, a draft plan for limitation of and publicity regarding the expenditure on national defence and thirdly to establish a Committee to limit armaments trade.

The resolution also invites powers signatory to the Washington and London naval treaties to confer with a view to further naval reduction.—Reuter.

"We Are Still For Joint Electorates"

DR. ANSARI CONTRADICTS DR. MAHMUD'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, July 24.

Dr. Ansari, in a statement to the press, says: "My attention has just been drawn to a statement made by Dr. Mahmud in Bombay suggesting that while Mahatma Gandhi was in England, I on behalf of the Moslem Nationalist Party withdrew opposition to separate electorates at the request of Mrs. Naidu.

MISINFORMED.

Dr. Mahmud must have been grossly misinformed to have made that statement which, in fact, is without foundation. I was never asked, nor did I ever do such a thing, nor yet had any authority to do so. As far as the Moslem Nationalist Party is concerned, it still stands on adult suffrage and joint electorates."—A.P.

VERSAILLES MUST YIELD TO DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE

SENATOR BORAH ON CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS

Suggests Summoning Of World Conference

LONDON, July 24.

Washington—An immediate world Conference to consider the revision or cancellation of war debts and for settling other post-war problems was proposed in a broadcast address by Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Borah suggests that the proposed Conference should deal with reparations, debts, disarmament, re-establishment of gold standard, stabilisation of silver in the Orient and possibly other questions. He declares that Versailles Treaty must yield to the dictates of conscience and demands of justice.

BORAH'S CONVERSION.

Senator Borah has hitherto been one of staunchest opponents of reduction of War Debts. His conversion is most significant and is likely to discourage die-hard anti-Revisionists and indicates the growing conviction of Americans that War Debts are a serious handicap to the United States trade.—Reuter's Special.

CONVICTION OF MR. RUIKAR

Dock Workers' Protest

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A crowded meeting of the barge workers, winchmen, hatchmen etc., who are all members of the Dock Workers' Union was held in a godown on Kalyan Street this morning. Sjt. Ismail Chacha was in the chair. Sjt. A.N. Sheti, the General Secretary of the Union gave an account of the progress of the Barge Workers' strike, and appealed to the other dock workers to give their solid support to the strikers.

Two dock workers spoke thereafter, and assured the barge men of their active support. Sjt. V.B Karnik then moved the following two resolutions.

"This meeting condemns the conviction and the sentence of two years against Sjt. R.S. Ruikar, President of the A.I.T.U.C.,

"This meeting demands the immediate withdrawal of the curfew order and the prohibitory order under section 144 of the criminal procedure code at least so far as the dock area is concerned, as the Hindu-Muslim riots which were the cause of those orders never affected the dock area and as the said two orders seriously hinder and almost render the Trade Union activities impossible."

In support of this resolution Sjt. Siddis spoke on the class solidarity of the working class.

OWE ALLEGIANCE TO A. I. T. U. C.

Only Recognised Working Class Organisation

NAGPUR TEXTILE UNION'S PLEA FOR APPLICATION

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 23.

The following resolutions were passed by the Nagpur Textile Union, Nagpur at a meeting of its executive committee held last evening.

1. Unity in T.U. Movement is possible and desirable in India, only on the following fundamental principles, which were laid down at the Calcutta Session of the T. U. Congress and further found support in the recent report of the Bombay Unity Conference. This Union therefore exhorts all Trade Unions in India to restore Unity in the Movement on the following basis:—

(a). The A.I.T.U. Congress is to be recognised as the only Central organisation of the Indian working class; and all T.Unions are to be affiliated to it and owe allegiance only to A.I.T.U. Congress.

(b.) That the T. Unions are to be recognised as essentially class organisations to carry on the struggle of the Indian working class, as defined by the Bombay Unity Conference.

OPEN TO ALL

(c) That the doors of the T. U. Congress are to be thrown open to one and all, whether they are Loyalists, Moderates or Extremists Nationalists or Communists.

(d) That there is to be no affiliation to any foreign organisation, much less the second International even for a transitional period; or even as an experiment.

(e) That the T.U.C. should be free to send delegate to Geneva Labour Conference, in case there is a majority in favour of this proposal in the T.U.C. at the annual session.

(f.) That the T.U.C. should maintain its essential character of a national organisation of the Indian working class, without being committed to any Ism (i.e. either Geneva or Moscow) but should be true reflex of the Majority view of the Indian working class, where the majority decisions alone should be binding on the affiliated Unions.

FILM STAR'S DIVORCE PLEA

"TO PRESERVE FRIENDSHIP"

No Other Matrimonial Intentions, Says Chevalier

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—In order to avoid huge crowds, film star Maurice Chevalier and his wife were smuggled quickly out of law courts whither they had gone in connection with the preliminary proceedings over Chevalier's application for divorce.

Chevalier denies that he has other matrimonial intentions. The couple are separating to preserve friendship.

"We remain comrades but cannot live together as good friends and if we remain together another two years we would become enemies," declared Chevalier.

SOCIALIST LEADERS ARRESTED

Alleged Slandering Of Reich Govt.

LONDON, July 23.

Berlin.—The Military Officer Commanding has ordered the arrest of the leaders of the Reichsbanner (Socialist) organisation, namely Major Hanker and Robert Breuer who are accused of slandering the Reich Government.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S BROKEN PLEDGES

Withdraw Ordinances And Release Mahatma

LAHORE, July 24.

At a public meeting held this evening at the Lajpatrai Hall, resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the recent announcement of the Secretary of State and protesting against the Ordinances.

Mr. Bhagat Ram Puri, member of the Legislative Assembly, presided, and among those present were Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohanlal and Rai Bahadur Durga Das.

The first resolution protested against the "unconciliatory spirit, provocative tone and offensive character" of the Secretary of State's pronouncement which it opined "constitutes a clear breach of oft-repeated pledges of the Prime Minister and the Viceroy to India" and stated that no self-respecting Indian could co-operate with the British Government in carrying out the new plan.

The second resolution protested against the Ordinances and expressed the view that there could be no peace in India until the Ordinances were withdrawn and Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners released to lead the country to a speedy, honourable and peaceful settlement with the British Government.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Inter-Zone Final

LONDON, July 24.

In the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup to-day Ellsworth Vines (United States) beat Von Cramm (Germany) 3/6 6/3 9/7 6-3.

The United States thus wins by three matches to one and enters the challenge round.—Reuter.

T. U. C. ANNUAL SESSION

Unity Proposal To Come Up

MADRAS, July 22.

The Acting General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

"The annual sessions of the Trade Union Congress is arranged to meet at the end of August next and one of the important subjects that will come up for discussions is the Unity proposals as finally evolved by the Unity Conference which met in Madras on the 14th and 15th inst."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.L.C., has been requested to accept the chairmanship of the Reception Committee. A meeting of the Reception Committee will shortly be held to settle the details of this arrangements."—A.P.

London, July 24.—Lord Chelmsford has been elected warden of All Souls College, in succession to Doctor F. W. Pember, retired. —Reuter.

Police Find Heaps Of Stones And Brickbats

10 PERSONS ARRESTED

Stray Assaults In City

A cart-load of stones and brickbats and a number of slings, which have been the favourite weapon of attack during the recent communal disturbances, were found on the terrace of a building by the Nagpada Police on Sunday evening when they raided two of the B. I. T. Chawls at Foras Road. Ten persons (all Hindus) have been arrested in this connection.

ASSAULT ON VICTORIA DRIVER.

The raid was a sequel to an assault on a Muslim victoria driver by some of the Hindus. The assault took place near Chawl No. 10 at about 4 o'clock in the evening. It appears that the victoria driver brought some passengers to the locality and was not paid his fare. The passengers had asked to wait and had gone to fetch money from a building where they stayed. In the meanwhile a number of Hindus asked the victoria driver as to why he was waiting there, and the latter became nervous whereupon some of the Hindus attacked him. He ran away leaving his victoria behind. He sustained only a slight injury.

Another Muslim, an ice-cream vendor who was pushing his hand-cart and happened to pass by, was stoned by the Hindus which gave the clue to the police that stones and brick bats were concealed in the buildings.

A posse of policemen, under Inspector Bhatkal, Deputy Inspector Raymond and Sergeant Flood, immediately proceeded to the place and restored quiet. Some members of the Hindu Peace Committee also came on the scene and asked the crowd to be peaceful.

POLICE RAID AND FIND OF STONES.

Subsequently the police raided two Chawls, and in one of the vacant rooms on the third floor they found a large number of stones and brickbats. On the terrace of another chawl were found twelve loads of stones. A bath room was similarly filled with stones. The police had these missiles removed in a khatara (bullock cart). Ten persons (all Hindus) were arrested by the police, and marched to the Nagpada lock up.

ASSAULTS ON SUNDAY.

There were two more stray assaults on Sunday on Muslim victoria drivers. One was near Madhav Bang and the other in Panjrapole Lane. In both the cases the injuries received were slight, and they were treated at the Crescent Free Hospital and allowed to go home.

STABBING RESULTS IN DEATH.

Baloo Daji, a Mochi aged 20 who was stabbed by rioters on June 30 at Moreland Road died at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday.

OFFERING OF SACRIFICES TO GODDESS

Thanks to the excellent police arrangements under Inspector Bhatkal the annual celebration of offering sacrifices at the Hindu temple in Kamatipura passed off peacefully on Sunday.

A large number of Kamati Hindus visited the temple and offered sacrifices of fowls to the goddess. As there is a mixed population of Hindus and Muslims in the locality, the police had posted special guards, and the day passed off without any untoward incident.

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WANTED—A GRADUATE and two MATRICULATES to serve in the Byadgi Municipal A. V. School, as HEAD MASTER and ASSISTANTS respectively on the following scales of salaries. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1932. A Graduate with honours, Rs. 60—5—90; an ordinary Graduate, Rs. 50—5—80; a Matriculate, Rs. 30—4—50. Graduates or Matriculates, who have passed B. T. or S. T. C. shall be paid Rs. 10 in addition to the minimum pay of the respective posts. Graduates with Science may also apply. President, Byadgi Municipality, Municipal Office, Byadgi, 18/7/1932.
A 5286

POST—STENOGRAPHER to His Highness. Salary upto Rs. 1,000/- according to qualifications, Minimum speed of 200 words a minute and thorough knowledge of English essential. Knowledge of Hindi preferred. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th August, 1932 to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV, of Alwar.
A 5292

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—Wanted—An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Ancient Indian History—One possessing knowledge of Samskrit, Ancient Indian Literature, Religion and Philosophy will be preferred. Salary Rs. 150/- Grade Rs. 150—15—300. Apply with testimonials and statement of qualifications to the PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR.
A 5283

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Board of Directors from persons of experience for appointment as CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency on salary and commission. None need apply, who cannot guarantee business and give references. The SECRETARY, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

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WANTED—A Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing Accounts, a Deccani Brahmin preferred and also a competent SALESMAN, having very good influence with Textile Mills. Good prospects for right persons. Apply with details and salary expected to Box No. 1661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 7611

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A R 7515

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A R 7507

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A R7600

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R 7470

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A R 7570

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IMMEDIATELY WANTED—UNFURNISHED LODGE and BOARDING for Hindu Engineer, anywhere in Suburb, decent place minimum charge. Apply Box No. 1664. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R 7618

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N 5279

WANTED—8 to 10 Thousand Ring Spindles, latest type. New or slightly used in good condition with complete preparatory plant also one Steam Engine H. P. 350 to 400, 160 lbs. pressure and One Boiler 40 x 8 x 160, lbs, reply with detailed specifications with makers' name and year to Box No. 1658, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE—6 CYLINDER STUDEBAKER, free wheeler, saloon, 20,000 miles, owner-driven in perfect condition and running order. Enquire Telephone 21516.
J A R7604

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WANTED—A PARTNER for a running concern, holding good agencies in engineering line. Must be able to invest ten to fifteen thousand rupees. Twelve per cent. return guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 1653. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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P R 7589

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WE UNDERTAKE for Studios, Private persons and institutions portraits (oil) photo enlargements finishing, ink linework, posters, wall picture painting etc. Orders solicited. DUBASHI'S ART WORKS, Vile Parle (Bombay).
T 5172

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TO LET on Khar, 14th Road, GROUND FLOOR of "RUBAIX" House 3 big airy rooms, 2 bath rooms, kitchen with nice garden. For rent inquire on top floor or write to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FLATS TO LET in the 'Bombay-View' House, situated at 5 Kitteridge Road, opposite Colaba Station. Apply to PREMJI NAGARDAS, 84, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R 7615

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GRADUATE undertakes TUITION for higher classes upto Matric all subjects. Terms moderate. S. L. Sanskrit. Reply Box No. 1650. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R7584

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E

Agents Wanted

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Bombay and all other important Cities of India, to sell our Squirrel White-Cleaner, the latest and the best preparation for Buck skin and canvas shoes, hats, etc. Apply to the LIGHTNING ORIGINAL BALM COY., Karachi.
A R 7621

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RE: THE ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the right to recover allotment money due from a large number of contributories of the abovenamed Company. Offers should reach the undersigned on or before 31st July, 1932.

The list of contributories can be inspected at the office of the undersigned at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1932.

H.H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
5290.

RE. TEL. 24637

THE CORRECT TELEPHONE NO. OF BATLIBOI & CO. Machinery and Hardware Merchants, Nagdevi Cross Lane, is 24639 and NOT 21944 as printed in the current directory.
5198

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

NOTICE

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT have kindly sanctioned THREE SCHOLARSHIPS known as Aligarh Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 25/- each to promising Muslim candidates, whose ancestors have rendered good services to the State or who are highly esteemed in their community for good reasons. Applications for these Scholarships should reach the Office of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore, on or before the 15th of August, 1932. Further particulars and application forms can be had from the undersigned.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar.
Dated 1-7-1932. 5161

Public Notices

THE B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

EXPERIMENTAL HALF-ANNA FARES.

PURELY as an experimental measure, All-Day and Restricted Hours HALF-ANNA FARES will be introduced on certain sections of the Company's Tramway System, for a trial period of 3 months with effect from 1st August, 1932.

The Company reserves the right to suspend or cancel these fares, without assigning any reason whatsoever, by giving 24 hours notice to the public. Such notice will be posted inside their tramcars.

Half-Anna Fares will not be available on the following festival days:—

1. COCOANUT DAY.
2. DUSSERAH HOLIDAYS.
3. DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

These fares will be issued subject to the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Company.

Only direct tickets will be issued under this scheme, and a list of stations to and from which these tickets are available will be exhibited in all tramcars.
5276

NOTICE.

MISPLACED or LOST.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., for 15 shares, bearing Nos. 29441 to 29455 in the name of CHIMANLAL MANEKLAL is LOST or MISPLACED. Any one, who has any claim or lien on this should communicate with the Company within THIRTY DAYS (30) from this date, after which date the Company will issue a duplicate share certificate cancelling the original. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by the issue of the duplicate.

MANAGER.
The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Asian Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
5290

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, hereby inform the Public that BOND WARRANT receipt No. 1166 of 4-12-1929, for four Cases of Medicine marked L. B. 889-892 ex. s.s. City of Valencia, under Bond No. 1602 of 10-10-1929, bonded in A. Alexandra Docks has been lost or mislaid.

The undersigned has applied to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks to issue a duplicate, if the original is not found within SEVEN DAYS from the date hereof.

G. LOUCATOS.
Bombay, dated July 25th, 1932.
5292

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 926 of 1932.

REGINALD D'SOUZA .. Plaintiff
Versus
JAGANNATH SHANKER KANKE ..... Defendant.

To.

JAGANNATH SHANKER KANKE, Esquire, Defendant.

The Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you for Rs. 4,520 with interest and prays that the property mentioned in the plaint be sold and the sale proceeds applied towards satisfaction of the decretal amount and costs and for further and other relief.

You are hereby SUMMONED to appear in this Court on the 17th day of August, 1932, at 11-15 (S.T.) in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1932.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5291.

REWARD of Rs. 500

MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L. Advocate. Patna High Court writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22.
P. O. Katrisarai, GAYA.

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SALE OF PLAYS, PLOTS, OPERA DRESSES, SCENES, SCENARIES, STOCK-IN-TRADE, ETC. AND BENEFICIAL INTEREST AND GOODWILL OF THE NAVINE OR NEW SAROJ NATAK SAMAJ.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will, under instructions from the Court Receiver, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1892 of 1931 Jamnadas and Anr. vs. Popatlal Kesharising & Ors. and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated the 12th day of November, 1931, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1932, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, (where the goods have been stored) the plays, plots, opera, dresses, scenes, scenaries, stock-in-trade, etc., and beneficial interest and Goodwill of and belonging to the New or Navine Saroj Natak Samaj.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Lakhia & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at Ebrahim Building, 6, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Sale of a valuable immoveable property at Parsi Colony, Dadar, on Plot No. 637 on SUNDAY, the 31st July, 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Bai Awabai Darasha Musalawalla the Second Mortgagee and with the consent of the First Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jehangir Nanabhoy Marshall and his wife Bai Soonabai the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to her the said Second Mortgagee under an Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 13th day of March, 1930 and made between the said Jehangir Nanabhoy Marshall and his wife Bai Soonabai of the one part and the said Bai Awabai Darasha Musalawalla of the other part.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 739 sq. yards situate on and being plot No. 637 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay together with the buildings consisting partly of a main building of a ground floor and one upper floor and partly of an out-building consisting of a ground floor bearing New Survey No. 1109 part and Cadastral Survey No. 658/10 Matunga Division and Municipal F Ward No. 6836 (20) and Street No. 403 S.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Rutnagar and Khatkhatay, attorneys for the said Bai Awabai Darasha Musalawalla, at 5, Military Square, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF DIAMONDS, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL, DIAMOND NECKLACES, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Bai Goolbai Bomanji Petit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, THE 4TH August 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

One diamond necklace about Ratee 20.
One Necklace of star pattern about Ratee 50 and six emerald drops.
One Necklace of diamonds and pearls with pendant.
One Necklace of diamonds with emeralds.
One pair of Kada containing small stars.
Four Bangles of rubies and diamonds.
Two Bangles of square diamonds.
One Bracelet of pearls and diamonds.
One Pendant of diamonds and pearls.
Two diamond bangles of single line.
Six Bangles of diamonds of single line.
One pair of diamond earrings.
One pair of bracelets of emeralds and diamonds.
One pair of earrings of pearls and diamonds.
One diamond broach.
One diamond broach of star pattern.
One pair of earrings of diamonds and oblong emeralds.
One emerald ring.
One hoopring of emerald and diamonds.
One pair of ear-rings of emeralds and diamonds.
One pair of diamond earrings.
One pair of diamond earrings.
One pair of earrings of pearl drops and diamonds.
One hoopring of diamonds.
One broach of emerald pearl and diamonds.
One square diamond ring containing one square diamond and emerald border.
One pair of earrings of diamonds.
One emerald ring.
One pair of earrings containing two rubies.
One pair of earrings of drop size ruby and diamonds.
One ring of ruby and diamonds.
One pair of earrings of diamonds drop size.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale between 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and articles removed immediately after the close of the sale.

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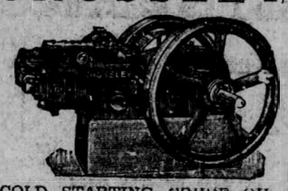
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*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
xTango Maru	6893	30 July	10 Aug.
*Taian Maru	3159	3 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

* Do not carry passengers.
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A Sensational Drama of Love and Regeneration
BARBARA STANWYCK
IN
"THE MIRACLE WOMAN"
The Romance of a Girl who betrayed her faith—But could not deceive her Love.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

LARGE SALES OF SIX MONTHS OF TREASURY BILLS

Further Increase In Cash Balance Of Imperial Bank

GILT-EDGED MARKET DULL

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

BOMBAY, July 22.

The monetary situation remained unchanged and call funds were quoted between 2 1/2 and 3 per cent. Government received large applications for six as well as three months treasury bills, but the latter were rejected except for a small amount of about Rs. 16 lakhs at Rs. 99-6, giving a yield of about 2 1/2 per cent. It is evident from this that Government are none too keen to accept three months bills and to get as much money in six months bills as possible they have starved three months applicants thus compelling investors to have recourse to six months usance. After several weeks Government were able to get the full amount of two crores for which tenders were invited and in addition they sold Rs. 2.39 crores of six months bills on tap. The maturities during the week were Rs. 452.25 lakhs and these more than offset the renewals which amounted only Rs. 439 lakhs. The trade demand shows a large decline of Rs. 233.79 lakhs indicating that money is continually returning from the interior to trade centres. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 2 1/2 per cent. and six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 15th July 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 191.97 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 23,10,-71000 as compared with Rs. 15.94 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 29.10, an increase of 2.18 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 15.37 lakhs and by Rs. 89.42 lakhs, while Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 30.11 lakhs. The item of Government securities shows a decline of Rs. 44.79 lakhs to Rs. 25.90 crores. Government deposits have receded by Rs. 86.92 lakhs to Rs. 15.23 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 162.53 lakhs to Rs. 62.94 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 4 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Although the gilt-edged market was marked by steady conditions the general appearance was dull compared with last week. The turnover was moderate and even the 3 1/2 per cent. Paper which attracted large speculative buying and selling last week found little favour this week. The price movements were very frequent and wide 3 1/2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 69-10 to Rs. 69 and after improving to Rs. 69-5 declined to Rs. 68-8 and closed at Rs. 68/10/6. Towards the end an easy tendency was manifest following news of political disturbances in Germany. Business in other scrips was limited. 5 per cent 1945/55 loan closed at Rs. 103/8, 1935 of Rs. 9908. 1933s at Rs. 101/2 and 1939/44 at Rs. 96/2. 6 per cent 1932 bonds are quoted at Rs. 100/10 and 1933/26 loan at Rs. 101/12 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development loan kept steady at Rs. 105/4 and treasury bonds at Rs. 104. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan change hands at Rs. 77/10 and 1934/37 loan at Rs. 94/4. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955/60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 87/8 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 99/2. 5 1/2 per cent. 1938/40 new loan is quoted at Rs. 101.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very steady during the early part of the week, but a somewhat quiet tone prevailed towards the close though quotations were practically unchanged. Sellers of ready T. To quoted 1/6-1032 to 1/6-1/16 with buyers at 1/6-3/32 to 1/6-1/8. The cover provided by the conversion of India sterling stocks into rupee securities was on a reduced scale and even sales of gold for export were somewhat smaller, which together with cheap money accounted for the quiet tendency at the close. In the forward market the following quotations obtained:—August 1/6-1/32 September 1/6 October 1/5 31/32 November/December 1/5 15/16.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dol. 3.54-3/8 to dol. 3.57 ubt eased at the close to dol. 3.55-5/8. French franc moved between 90/46 to 91.03 and the Italian lira between 69.30 and 70.00. The Belga remained almost stationary at 25.50, but finished at 25.70.

GOLD

Prices in the gold marked eased somewhat following firm London New York cross rate which im-3.57 towards the close. Ready in the local market declined from Rs. 28/10/6 to Rs. 28/7 per tola and at the lower level the supplies were somewhat restricted, dealers preferring to wait for reaction. To-day, however, the quotation improved to 28/8/6 per tola following a decline in the cross rate to dol. 3.55-5/8.

Last week's shipment amounted to Rs. 117.29 lakhs per S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind, Rs. 4.49 lakhs per S. S. 'President Polk" and Rs. 37.93 lakhs per S. S. "Clan Macwhirter". The daily offtake is no better than 2000 tolas with stock amounting to about 2 lakhs tolas. The quotation for gold in London declined during the week from 116s. 3d. to 115s. 5d. Sovereign rates also declined sympathetically from 18 to Rs. 17.14. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28/10/6 and Rs. 28/7/0 for ready and 18th July settlement The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,238,877 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market developed weakness during this period with a fall of nearly a rupee in the price of ready silver from Rs. 55/1 to Rs. 54/3 with a slight reaction at the close to Rs. 54/10. The fall was largely due to the absence of support and a drop of 3/8d per ounce standard in the London market from 17-1/4d to 16.7/8d in mid week. The Shanghai tael, however, was maintained around 1s. 8d. almost throughout. The premium on forward which stood at about 10 annas towards the close of last week narrowed further, the gap between the first and second settlement being about 7 annas. Forward trading in the local market remained restricted owingto frequent closures and even the daily offtake has dwindled to about 10 bars while stocks on the other hand continue at the large figure of 3400 bars, the offtake being more than offset by arrivals from upcountry. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-1 and Rs. 54-3 for ready Rs. 55/2 and Rs. 54/4 for 22nd July settlement and Rs. 55/17 and Rs. 54/12 for 22nd August settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £25,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 41 bars and Rs. 613,210 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £8,500.

SHARES

The share market remained steady during the week with a general improvement in prices. Cotton mill shares showed a gain of 5 to 10 rupees, the following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders:— Bombay Dyeings Rs. 641/4-651/4; Century Rs. 188/12 195; Central India Rs. 232/8—238/12; Crescent Rs. 35; Fazulbhoy Rs. 240—253/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 330—331/4; Kohinoor Rs. 107/8—110; New Great Rs. 106/4—110; Pearls Rs. 130—138/12; Simplex Rs. 20/1021/4—and Swadeshi Rs. 191/4—196/4.

The miscellaneous section continued steady in sympthy. Steel shares came in for special attention, Ordy. rising to Rs. 20/8 and Defds. to Rs. 237/8. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 123/12 and Tata Powers gained Rs. 10 to Rs. 510, the closing being Rs. Andhra valleys improved from Rs. 901/4 to Rs. 908/12, and Alcocks from Rs. 112/3 to Rs. 117/8. Bombay Burmahs opened at Rs. 313/12 xd, and closed at Rs. 316/4xd. Bombay Trams were almost unchanged at Rs. 109/1, and Bombay Steams at Rs. 201/4. Cement shares maintained last week's level. Bundis closing at Rs. 14/2 and Indian Cements at Rs. 175. Katni Ordy. are quoted at Rs. 166/4 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 575. Among railway shares Ahmd. Pran dij declined from Rs. 593/12 to Rs. 585, while Tapti Valleys improved from Rs. 593/12 to Rs. 602/8.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1085xd with contributories at Rs. 260xd. Bank of India shares were a shade quieter at Rs. 89/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 16/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 22.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet throughout the week under review with very small fluctuations in prices both for Ready and Forward positions. Offtake during the week remained on a limited scale. No business has been done worth reportable except some business for about 590 tons of Java Sugar to be arrived per S. S. Nurjehan at about Rs. 5/2 to Rs. 5/3 per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/ and Rs. 14/15/6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/3/6 and Rs. 5/2/6 for June, Rs. 5/3/9 and Rs. 5/3/3 for July, Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 5/3/6 for Aug/Sept. and Rs. 5/4/6 and Rs. 5/4 for Octo/Dec. Shipments and Rs. 5/ and Rs. 4/15/6 for Belgian Beet Sugar shipment.

Karachi and Calcutta markets also ruled quiet and the prices remained practically unchanged. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 14/4 and Rs. 10/8/6 respectively.

Arrivals:—S. S. Khandalla arrived during the week with about 4000 bags of African Sugar, S. S. Wildenfels with about 10,000 bags of Belgian Beet Sugar and S. S. Nurjehan with about 30,500 bags of Javas and S. S. Nawab with about 14,500 bags of Javas are expected to arrive on the 23rd, 24th and 31st instant respectively.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/6/6 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Nurjehan Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 5/3 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment July Rs. 5/3/3 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 5/4 per cwt F.B.H.

Beet Sugar: Shipment June:—Rs. 4/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.

NEGRO MOTHER'S FIGHT

TO SAVE HER SON'S LIFE

"Waiting Death In U. S. Prison"

A Negro mother whose eyes are tired and whose shoulders are bowed with the strain of thousands of miles of travel arrived in London the other day to appeal to yet another nation to help her save the life of her seventeen-year-old son.

Until four years ago Mrs. Ada Wright was a happy mother—joyful in the possession of two young boys. She was a widow, and had to work hard to keep her little home in America together. She earned only £1 a week, but Andy, her eldest boy, was growing up and would soon be working.

DEATH SENTENCE.

One day, with his thirteen-year-old brother Ray and five other negro playmates, Andy left home to find work. They jumped freight train and had a fight with some white men. At the next station the train was stopped and the negro lads were all arrested. They were charged, and eventually sentenced to death for the alleged outrage of two white girls of doubtful character who had also been on the train.

Three times the date of the executions has been fixed and three times it has been postponed. Years have passed, but the boys are still in prison awaiting possible execution. Recently one of the Wright boys was reprieved. The other still awaits his doom.

Since the fateful day when her boys were arrested Mrs. Wright has known no peace. She believes in their innocence; she believes they are the victims of a "frame up" and she believes that if the mothers of the world hear her story and her belief they also will believe.

REFUSED ENTRANCE.

Her Odyssey and her faith have taken her thousands of miles to dozens of different nations and have conquered hundreds of obstacles. She has spoken and pleaded in Germany, in France, in Belgium, in distant Czecho-Slovakia.

For months she was refused entrance to England. Her efforts increased, and recently she was told she could stay in this country for ten days.

Ten days to rouse the sympathy of the forty-five millions of Britons!

I met her last night in the passage leading to a hall in Clerkenwell-road.

I thought I might have some difficulty in picking her out—many negro women were there. I saw a woman in a fawn coat and a broad-brimmed hat, with bowed shoulders and a careworn.

EXIT SMUGGLER KING

Scarlet Pimpernel Of The Seas

Louis Lesser was the Scarlet Pimpernel of smugglers. Scotland Yard and the revenue authorities' own detectives sought him for months in vain. In Belgium, France and Britain he was hunted. And always the debonnair young man who loved to live dangerously, slipped away before the net closed on him.

Lesser had had various chances in life. He had frittered them away, to become the greatest of all tobacco smugglers, handling thousands of pounds in weight of the stuff.

To him smuggling was not a crime; it was a game—an adventurous game that gave savour to life and relieved the boredom of existence.

After a long run, the Scarlet Pimpernel of the Channel struck a bad patch. His plans went wrong. Three of his confederates were caught a few months ago. But Lesser carried on. He never lost his smile or his confidence.

FINED £15,000.

Nor, for that matter, did he seem to lose it at Marylebone Police Court when he was fined £15,000, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, for smuggling into the country 2,397 lb. of tobacco leaf.

An amazing character, that short, thick-set man who smiled and smiled as the case against him was proved. His attitude of casual contempt was typical of his whole outlook on life. "It's all a game; you win or you lose."

Lesser first drew up his plans for tobacco smuggling on a large scale, when he was in prison serving a short sentence for a smuggling offence about two years ago.

His was a really marvellous organisation. A powerful ex-submarine chaser brought the tobacco leaf to England, and relays of speedy motor-lorries took it to London and big provincial cities.

This last load was rushed from Portsmouth to the East End of London. Lesser, the brains behind the organisation, fell ill. While he was away from London a dispute arose as to the price at which the tobacco should be sold.

Lesser's deputy refused to sell it at an offered price. He decided to take the leaf back to Portsmouth, where he thought he could hide it.

FALSE NAME.

That was the first false move. The movements of the lorry excited the attention of the police. A Flying Squad van stopped it. The tobacco was found. Then the hue and cry began for Lesser.

He was caught even as he was making inquiries in the East End about the lorry and its load. He had come straight from his sick bed to the haunts of the gang.

And he just smiled and winked at the magistrate, Mr. Bingley, when the case was heard.

Lesser's catspaws, two adventurous young seamen, named Earle, ano another man, Schulman, who took part in a daring smuggling expedition, had already been dealt with.

Albert Earle, a ship's steward, was fined £1,200, or six months' imprisonment; Lionel Earle, a seaman, was sentenced to nine months in the second division; and Schulman, a managing confectioner was fined £1,200, or four months' imprisonment.

"I don't think there is anything to say," remarked Lesser when asked if he had anything to say in his defence.

He kept on smiling, this amazingly self-possessed king of smugglers. That was my last impression of him—a smile as he left the dock.

ARABIC PRINTED IN LATIN.

Larger Public For The Coran

CONSTANTINOPLE. (By Mail).

For the first time an attempt has been made to print Arabic in Latin letters, and what is more the book that is to be published is the Coran, which hitherto has only been presented in the original form.

The Turks were the first to break that tradition. About 25 years ago a Turkish editor, Ibrahim Hilmi, printed a Turkish translation, which he re-edited in Latin letters six months ago. He is now taking a new step by publishing the Arabic text phoneticised in Latin letters.

At first sight, it may appear as a step backwards, since a Turkish translation of the Coran already exists. But the editor has used the Latin alphabet as a medium through which it will have greater chances of usefulness than it had before, not only here but also in the Middle-Asiatic world, where the knowledge of the Arabic language and the Arabic writing is the privilege of very few. In these countries Mussulmans will, no doubt, learn to read the Latin letters much more easily than the complicated Arabic script.

The new text is the work of Izmirli Ismail Hakki Bey, who is considered in Turkey as the greatest authority in Coranic science. The alphabet used is slightly different from the Latin, in the sense that it omits a few letters which are superfluous in Arabic, but adds certain signs to others and includes the Greek 'x.' Conventional marks facilitate the reading of the Coran.

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH MUNICIPAL DISPENSARIES?

WHY ARE THEY UNPOPULAR

City Fathers To Discuss The Question

The Municipal dispensaries are poorly attended.

Large quantities of costly medicines are held in store in the dispensaries. The medicines are borught at prices higher than the ruling rates.

These are the findings of the members of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who inspected the dispensaries recently.

In a letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated February 2, 1931, Dr. E Moses, Dr. P G Solanki, Dr. J A Collaco, Dr. M C Javle and Mr. B G Parelkar, says:—

We, the members of the Sub-Committee of the Medical Relief Committee, visited the Municipal Dispensaries in Bombay on 14th, 27th and 29th January 1931, and inquired carefully into the working and attendance of patients at these dispensaries. Out of a rozen dispensaries visited by us, (vide the notes appended hereto) only the Colaba, Umerkhady, Foras Road, Gowrabai, Souter Street and Worli Dispensaries were well attended. There being a large number of chaditable dispensaries in Fort, the Municipal Dispensary in Fort was very poorly attended.

We were surprised to note that the attendance at the Women's Dispensary was 3 new and 3 old patients on 27th January 1931, and the total attendance in December 1930 was only 24. This dispensary is situated on the 1st floor and access to it is not quite easy.

The dispensary to Girgaum is also very poorly attended. Although there are no charitable dispensaries in this district, still the number of private dispensaries is extraordinarily very great, a small area between Kandewadi and Mugbhat having about two rozen private dispensaries. Although it is early to speak of the Khetwadi Dispensary, the Sub-Committee found that the attendance was very poor and the doctor and the compounder have very little work as in the case of many other dispensaries noted above.

LABOUR AREAS.

In the north of the island of Bombay where there is a very large poor population, the Municipal dispensaries, for some reason, are not at all well attended. With the exception of the dispensary in the Worli chawls, we found in all dispensaries very poor attendance of patients. Either on indifferent treatment is accorded to the patients or the dispensaries are kept open at such time in the mornings and evenings that it is inconvenient for poor labouring class population to take advantage of these dispensaries. It appears that with the object of saving rent of premises, most of the Municipal dispensaries in Bombay are located on big thoroughfares in the same building with the Ward Offices without any regard to the convenience of poor patients.

The men's dispensary in Bhuleshwar is very poorly attended but the women's dispeisary is very well attended. The Sub-Committee wonders whether any member of the depressed classes is allowed to pass the labyrinth of a passage to reach this dispensary on the first gloor of the house in Bhuleshwar.

In many dispensaries which were poorly attended, we found large stock of rrugs indented monthly and quarterly. There is no check on the orders for drugs and on the stock in hand. Drugs like Tinit, Chirat, Tinct, Calumb, Tinct, Gentian, Syr. Limonis, Syrup Aurantii, which can be avoided or used very sparingly in charitable dispensaries, are ordered out by grounds. In one dispensary we foond an expensive drug like Santonin in two dram quantities costing about Rs. 12 and acid Citric, two pounds, costing Rs. 4, ordered out month after month. We also noticed that the prices paid for the drugs are in excess of the ruling rates.

SUGGESTIONS.

We therefore recommend:—

(1) That the Bombay Municipality should maintain only seven dispensaries, one in each ward, in addition to the Gowrabai and Rowli Hill and Souter Street Dispensaries.

(2) That the Ward Dispensaries which are at present poorly attended to should be shifted to densely populated poor localities.

(3) In case it is decided to retain the present number of dispensaries, arrangements should be made to place two dispensaries, which are poorly attended, in charge of one Medical Officer and one compounder.

(4) That there should be proper control over the stock of drugs and the provision of drugs every month and every quarter to the dispensaries, as the drugs ordered out are much in excess of the requirements.

(5) That the list of drugs and the schedule of their prices should be thoroughly revised since many drugs ordered out are of such a character that they are not quite necessary in a charitable dispensary. The prices paid for the drugs are in many cases in excess of the ruling rates.

(6) That the Ward dispensary as well as the dispensary for women in Fort should be closed and another dispensary should be opened in some densely populated poor locality of some other ward.

(7) That the qualified medical graduates serving as medical assistants in charge of sections or as junior Malaria Inspectors should be placed in charge of Medical Dispensaries and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the L C P S Officers should be substituted in their places."

Dr. P G Salanki, in addition to these made some more suggestions.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Replying to these suggestions the Municipal Commissioner wrote:—

(1) It is not desirable to reduce the number of the present dispensaries for reasons stated above.

(2) The location of the present dispensaries is not unsuitable; but there is no objection to shifting them if more suitable buildings are available.

(3) Not possible, as the working hours of the dispensaries are the same throughout and no curtailment in them is desirable.

(4) Necessary instructions have been issued in this connection.

(5) The medicine schedule was revised this year. Tenders were invital for the supply by public advertisement and the rates paid are according to the rates of the lowest contractor whose tender was accepted with the approval of the Standing Committee.

(6) This dispensary is requtred in the locality. The present situation is not however a very suitable one, but in the absence of a better site, the dispensary has to be continued in its present place.

(7) This is being done as far as possible with due regard to the seniority. All dispensaries cannot, however, be put in charge of Medical graduates without revision in the grade of Medical Assistants in charge of dispensaries, as the higher posts to which these graduates aspire require experience in Section work.

WASTE OF MONEY.

A Sub-Committee of the Health Committee reviewed these papers and said:—

After careful consideration of the papers, the Sub-Committee concur generally in the views expressed by the Commissioner on the various suggestions mare by the members of the Medical Relief Committee for a satisfactory working of the Municipal dispensaries in the City and beg to recommend that the papers be forwarded to the Corporation with an intimation that the Committee agree with the Commissioner's report and with a recommendation that the papers be "recorded."

NO USE.

Dr. Moses and Dr. (Mrs.) Sukhankar disagreer with the report.

Dr. Moses:—I do not agree with the report. The money spent on some of the dispensaries which are very poorly attended is a waste of public money. The Municipal dispensaries were established when plague broke out in Bombay. In those years there were very few charitable dispensaries in Bombay, so also the dispensaries of private medical practitioners were not in such large number as they are at present.

The Municipal dispensaries were a great boon to the public in former years, but not now. The money spent on early half of tse Municipal dispensaries in Bombay can very well be utilised for otser forms of medical relief. There is no proper control on the attendance of medical men at these dispensaries so also on the supply and consumption of drugs at these dispensaries. I am sorry the Sub-Committee has supported the Commissioner in maintaining "status quo" and not gone very carefully into the question of maintaining these dispensaries in localities where they are not needed.

LITTLE CONTROL.

Dr. Malini B. Sukthankar:—I agree with Dr. Moses that it is no use keeping the dispensaries if they are so poorly attended. There seems no doubt about the fact that there is very little control on these dispensaries either on the medical men or supply and consumption of drugs. I do not see any satisfactory explanation from the Commissioner except to say that everything is going on well as it should be; all the different points raised by the Sub-Committee have not been explained at all.

SWADESHI MANUFACTURERS' DUTY

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

"Buy Indian" and "Sell Indian" are the slogans of to-day Indian consumers are asked to "Buy Indian" and Indian sellers to "Sell Indian". This advice will have to be repeated continuously for many years to come until our National Industries take their own stand against all foreign competition. No efforts are enough to achieve this. Machine-made goods have now taken an upper hand and India is determined to register an advance in machine-made goods also.

But just as we must din into the ears of our consumers and sellers to buy only Swadeshi and sell only Swadeshi, we must with equal emphasis offer a word of advice to our manufacturers also. Their only ideal, for the present, appears to be to make money and therefore they lose sight of the fact that the real success of their business mainly depends upon the quality of their products. They neglect to pay as much attention as they ought to, to improve the quality of their stuffs in every respect and if at all they produce the best quality once they fail to maintain it. Therefore they may for the time being make a profit but they must remember they may not continue to make it indefinitely unless they make best use of the opportunity to bring the quality of their goods to the foreign standard.

Let us for instance take the case of Indian made cigaretes. Indian cigarettes industry has been gettiny an impetus during the last two years. Many factories have ween opened and a large number of brands of Indian-made cigarettes are on the market to-day. But what of the quality? Try any of the brands and even if you ignore the outward appearance of the packet, you hardly smoke one cigarette and you won't like to try another. I member of a humorous Indian writer describing in current topics columns of an Indian naationalist paper the quality of Swadeshi cigarettes in the following words: "If you take to smoking Swadeshi cigarettes, you will be cured of your habit of smoking." Every soker of Indian cigarettes will certainly experience the appropriate rebuke conveyed in the above description.

Our manufacturers must not take undue advantage of this Swadeshi spirit but they should endeavour to help to keep up this spirit by doing their best to improve the quality of their manufacture and bring it to the standard of foreign makes.

To do this if any manufacturer does not find that his means are enough, he must not hesitate to combine with another. Instead of starting individually small industries with scanty means, if our manufacturers of the same articles combine, they will succeed in building a really national industry worth the name. They only must give up the narrow view that they have been upto now taking. They ought not to consider that they have got to look to their own interests alone but they must work from the view point of the whole Indian nation.—Yours, etc.

N. B. PARULKAR.

Byculla Bridge.

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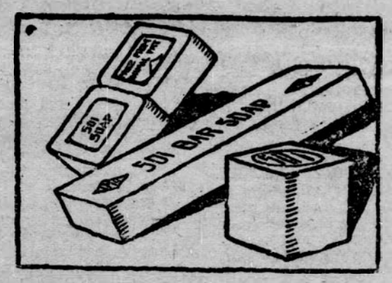

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FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC. WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Asad, Vad 7, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 22, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 20, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 13m.
Sunset—7h. 17m.
Hightide—4-38, 16-14
Lowtide—9-52, 23-04
Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h-10m. p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Miracle Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPIRE—"Are'nt We All". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPRESS—"Sarah and Son". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Phantom of Paris". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Private Lives". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Men in Her Life". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Kohens and Kellys In Africa". Daily at 5-30; 7-45 and 10 p. m.
GLOBE—"Laila-Majnu". Daily at 3-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Zinda Lash" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"Murder on the Roof". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee on Thursday at 4 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 5 p. m. Ladies half-hour talk by Mai Varerkar on "Women in Practical Life" (in Marathi); 7 p. m. Miss Lakdawala's light music, and Madhavlal's sutar solo; 9 p. m. news in Hindi.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT:—The lecture of Dr. Richter announced for Wednesday next has been postponed.

PROF. R. K. SHIRODKAR:—Prof. R. K. Shirodkar, gets his Ph. D. in Physics, in the University of Leeds, England. He will return to India next September.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.
Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students for "Logic" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing of the University Buildings.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE
The eighth annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bake House Lane, Fort.

MEDICOS STRIKE MEETING.
There would be a general meeting of the students of Coverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Bachu Building, Parel, at 10 a.m. (B.T.) to-day (Monday).

LATE REV. DR. D. MACKICHAN:—A meeting of the past and present students of the Wilson College will be held on Saturday (30th instant) in the College Hall, Chaupatty, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) in order to express their sense of sorrow at the sad death of the late Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza will preside.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (26th instant), at 6 p. m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria M. A. will expound Gatha-Ha 43 Stanzas 7 and 8 All the members, friends and visitors are cordially invited.

Y. M. P. A.:—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, Mr. Dinshah Jijibhoy Irani, Solicitor, will deliver a public lecture on "Impressions of Modern Iran," at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, (Museum, Fort,) on Wednesday, (27th instant) at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) The lecture will be illustrated by Magic lantern, when Mr. Furdoonji S. Talyerkhan will preside.

No Communal Basis For Civic Rights Acceptable

DANGERS OF REJECTING ADULT FRANCHISE

Equality Of Sexes

INDIAN WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST LOTHIAN REPORT

"In this crisis there is no Hindu, Mohammedan, Christian, Sikh, Parsi, or European. There is nothing smaller than India. There is nothing less than the system which is crumbling underfoot".

A statement on the Report of the Franchise Committee unanimously adopted by the All-India Women's Conference held at Nagpur on the 16th and 17th July, contains the above passage adopted from a similar passage in the British Premier's Lausanne speech to Indian conditions in emphasising the gravity of the problem that awaited solution at the hands of the Indian Franchise Committee.

"We . . . . would most respectfully but emphatically remind the Governments of Great Britain and India that nothing short of the recognition of the principle of equality of the sexes and the full civic rights on a non-communal basis will be acceptable to the women of India."

Below are further extracts from the Statement:—

The Prime Minister's instructions that the Committee was to proceeded on its enquiry on the assumption that separate communal electorates would continue to form a feature of the new constitution, if it felt that the absence of such an assumption would preclude it from arriving at conclusions, the heterogenous character of the Committee itself, and, finally, the extraordinarily limited time at its disposal for independent investigation and eventual formulation of findings of vital constitutional import—all these provided a chain of obstacles which any ordinary Committee might well have been pardoned for viewing with a rightful sense of awe.

Nevertheless and in spite of such impediments, the Committee, as a whole, laboured under no disadvantages whatsoever as regards its previous consciousness of a real mass political awakening as expressed by the general discontent prevalent throughout the country with the working of a system that was not truly representative of the will of the people.

"NOTHING SMALLER THAN INDIA."

Well might the Prime Minister have thus paraphrased his almost inspired message to the recent World Conference at Lausanne in his letter of instructions to the Indian Franchise Committee —

"In this crisis there is no Hindu, Mohammedan, Christian' Sikhs, Parsi or European. 'There is nothing smaller than India. There is nothing less than the system which is crumbling underfoot. If it can be proved that we have collectively been pursuing policies violating the simplest laws, wisdom and common sense have compelled us to pay the temporary price of returning to better ways. Fear nothing and issue bold proposals which by their very character will command the support of the whole of India. I believe that this can become if we have clearness of vision and steadiness of nerve to do it."

How far in the light of such principles of world application and the supreme needs of the hour has the Indian Franchise Committee succeeded?

Before attempting any answer to this question, it will not be out of place to reiterate briefly the principles embodied in the Joint Memorandum of the Women of India which was duly placed in the hands of the Indian Franchise Committee, as also those of individual members of the Round Table Conference. Their principles stood in favour of a national solution as distinct from and as opposed to any solution that might be framed or based on any short of concession to sectional interests. For this purpose they were willing, meanwhile, to subordinate the lure of seats in the legislatures of the country to the possession of the power of the vote in conjunction with their men on a basis of true civic equality and on a nationalistic foundation.

REPORT ON THE TEST

How far has the Lothian Committee proceeded in consonance with the principles above enunciated? How far has it been able, in its findings, to avoid the pitfalls of rigid compartmentalism or to offer any solutions for the complete eradication of the demon of separatism which is eating, as a canker, into the very vitals of the body politic? How far have its conclusions, on the other hand, tended to perpetuate an altogether discredited system or to fragment even further the increasingly divergent interest of this unhappy country?

The central point in the Report is the rejection of Adult Franchise or any system based thereon. Hence, the modest proposal for its very limited introduction in selected areas has been similarly turned down by the majority though advocated with much force and cogency by the dissenting members of the Committee. The arguments that have been adduced by the Committee itself for the introduction of adult suffrage, even through indirect voting, are more convincing than the reasons put forward by them for its wholesale rejection. The "manageable basis" for the launching of the New Constitution which the Committee, as a whole, claims to have constructed would make a stronger appeal to our hearts, were it founded on any semblance of moral principle. True wisdom and statesmanship, if it is to cultivate in contribution of permanent value towards the consideration of questions of vital import, can in no wise afford to divorce the application of moral principles in their solution. The acceptance of adult franchise or a system of franchise based thereon formed, rightly as we think, the very core of the Indian problem of to-day.

RESULT OF REJECTING ADULT FRANCHISE

"What was the result, then, of the rejection of adult franchise in relation to the Committee's findings? While admitting that it found itself handicapped by the absence of a solution of the communal problem, the rejection of adult franchise inevitable brought it face to face, with various and serious conundrums regarding voting qualification. As regards its recommendations in this connection, the most striking fact is that they have no uniformity, as indeed was to be expected. They vary from Province to Province, as also, between sexes and between one section and another. We have not the time or space to enter here in detail into the Committee's proposals embodying the representation of "Special interests" in both the Provincial and Federal legislatures and numerous other examples of their anxiety to maintain or great separate class or caste electorates in the future polity of an already distracted country—inevitable corollaries to the rejection of fundamental principles. Suffice it to say that all such conceptions or proposals will continue to meet with our determined and unceasing opposition.

FRANCHISE FOR POPULAR HOUSE

One more example of the manner in which a matter of crucial moment was approached by the majority of the Committee is strikingly furnished by its handling of the question of the franchise for the Popular House of the Federal Legislature. The reasons advanced for the wholly inadequate electorate that has been proposed for the Assembly are supremely unconvincing. It has been urged, in support thereof, that "most of the matters dealt with by the Federal Assembly will affect the mass of the population less directly than do the matters under the control of the Provincial Legislatures and will be much harder for them to understand." In other words, "the body through which the national spirit and aspirations will express themselves and accomplish their ends" has been truncated from the very outset and robbed of its potentialities for good in the laudable direction indicated. As has been ably pointed out by the Indian lady member of the Committee in her dissenting note, political education of the mass of the people is of even more vital import in the Federal than in the Provincial sphere. Such proposals are wholly inconsonant with the spirit of responsible Government and tend to promote provincialism at the expense of nationalism, thereby hampering the early growth and development of a Federated India.

"What, then, are our conclusions as regards the recommendations of the Committee specifically relating to the women of this land? We say, unhesitatingly and emphatically, that all such are contrary both in spirit and letter to the considered decisions of the organised and representative women's associations in the country and as such, wholly unacceptable to us. The principles for which we stood and to which brief allusion has been made above, have been set at nought. We endeavoured to place before the Honourable Chairman and Members practical ideals in a reasoned memorandum which were admitted to have stood the fiery test of searching cross examination. We strictly avoided temporary priveleges for ourselves, and asked for the principle of justice and equality between the sexes to be followed in the new proposed Constitution for India even from its inception.

What has been the result of our labour? We feel strongly that one baneful result of reservation of seats and special representation with which it is proposed to saddle us, contrary to our expressed wishes will be to introduce the poison of communalism in our sphere—a contingency that will meet with the most determined and united opposition of the womanhood of India. Special expedients or qualifications, too, can only be destined to bring women on an artificial equality with men in the political life of the country and as such, tend to lower us in the estimation of the other sex and to perpetuate the inferiority complex among women themselves.

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN SEXES

Inequalities and discriminations between the sexes, the dependency of the wife upon the husband, a tacit admittance of her inferiority will be perpetuated as a result of recommendations of the Committee. A further and more glaring example of injustice with which our cause has been treated is the iniquitous proposal of reserved seats and indirect election thereto, in the Popular House of the Federal Legislature. It would seem that India's women had perforce, because of the unenviable position in which the Committee found itself to be treated as an appendage rather than as a vitally integral part of the body politic. All such anomalies, we shall resist with all the strength of which we are capable. We frankly admit that we have not been impressed by the mere increase in the electorate proposed for us, in as much as figures, however impressive, cannot of themselves palliate the total disregard of basic principles in their calculation. We look in vain for "the bold proposals which by their very character will command the support of the whole of India."

We await, now, the decision of His Majesty's Government on these and cognate matters and, in the meantime, would most respectfully but emphatically remind the Governments of Great Britain and India that nothing short of the recognition of the principle of equality of the sexes and the grant of full civic rights on a non-communal basis will be acceptable to the women of India.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay left Kirkee for Bombay on Saturday.

CLERKS UNION:—The annual general meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held on Sunday, (31st inst) at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Union at Islam Building, No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. T. C. LECTURES.

A course of lectures for teachers preparing for the S. T. C. Examination (according to the revised syllabus) will be delivered in the Demonstration Hall, Secondary Training College, Bombay, at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. The first lecture of the series will be given on 26th July.

"PROSPECT OF THE LABOUR PARTY IN INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Teosophical Federation, Mr. S. G. Warty will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Prospect of the Labour Party in India." The lecture is open to the public.

RAJAPUR SANSKRIT PATHSHALOTHEJAK NIDHI:—A meeting of the working body of this Nidhi will be held to-day (Monday) at Dr. L. N. Purohit's Dispensary, Girgaon Road, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to consider starting of Ayurveda classes, and Keshavrao Gokhale's offer on certain conditions of Rs. 5,000 towards the expenses, etc. All members and those interested are requested to be present.

Flank Attack On Hoover Plan

European Naval Powers Foil His Disarmament Scheme

Under the caption "Simon Torpedoes Hoover", Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader" in mail week:—

Mr. Hoover, after four years' experience at the White House, looks less than ever like a statesman. He has actually made a plain and direct proposal for action. The action he suggests is bold and comprehensive. Finally he has made his move in public. One senses what the professionals at Geneva must feel about this inconsiderate and amateurish performance.

They spoke out like men when Mr. Litvinof behaved in a similar way. To Mr. Hoover, unluckily, they could only speak like—debtors.

The rest of us feel differently. For a day or two the world rubbed its eyes, heard the summons which had so inconsiderately interrupted the senile coma of the statesmen, and enjoyed for a brief moment a sensation that resembled hope.

AN ELECTIONEERING MOVE?

For the Hoover plan, if it were to be adopted, would mean a substantial reduction of armaments. To cut them down by about one-third would be a real achievement. The economy would lessen the danger in which all the social services stand. It would suggest that to the extent of one-third the Kellogg Pact approaches reality. It would mean a resounding victory over the armament firms. Finally it might give us courage to attempt co-operative action in other fields.

A world that contrived to disarm need not despair of its other tasks—the ending of war-debts, the control of gold, even the lowering of tariffs. A world plebiscite, if it could have been taken in the first moment of the general surprise would probably have shown a big majority for the Hoover plan.

By way of damping our hopes, the professionals then fell to discussing Mr. Hoover's motives. Ozviously, they told us, this is an electioneering move. Perhaps it is, but I see no comfort in that for them. For if the way to win votes in a American election is to propose a rather drastic plan of disarmament, this American electorate is going to feel rather angry when Europe disappoints it. That may be awkward if the Lausanne Conference should result (after the election) in a request to America for the cancellation or reduction of debts.

The belief is firmly planted in the American mass mind that our armaments account for our insolvency, and many attribute to this cause the world's economic crisis. It is useless to reason with this silliness. It is not poverty that prevents us paying our debts: the trouble is that America will not allow us to pay in goods, while all the gold is already concentrated in New York and Paris.

WHO WILL UPPORT?

Armaments may be a deplorable folly, but they have no bearing whatever on this situation, since they represent a mere shifting of income inside national frontiers. If we scrapped all our battleships to-morrow we should find it no easier to get gold for New York or to hoist our goods over the mountainous tariff. But for the mass American mind this argument is too difficult.

"If you really are poor," it says, "why do you waste your money on these dangerous toys?" If Mr. Hoover had any ulterior motive, beyond an intelligible wish for economy, it lay here. He is testing Europe before he considers our eventual request for a cancellation of debts. If we disarm he could carry even the Middle West for a generous policy; if we don't, it will clamour for the last pound of flesh.

What, then, are the prospects of the Hoover Plan if the statesmen are left to decide its fate? I need only repeat what all the world knows. Two Great Powers will have nothing to do with it—Japan under the thumb of a ministry of soldiers and sailors, and France in the merciless grip of logic. That since Geneva knows nothing of majority decisions, might seem to be fatal.

If this were the extent of the dissent, it is probable that means could be found to overcome it. The French and the Japanese dread isolation, and in France a part of M. Herriot's Party with all the Socialists is sincerely for disarmament and will support this plan. A unanimous rally of world opinion with the American and British Governments to lead it could ride over this majority.

QUALITATIVE DISARMAMENT.

But where does the British Government stand? One need not rely on private means of information or even on newspaper statements. A careful reading of Sir John Simon's speech at Geneva ranks him to the best of my belief with the opponents of the plan. He was extremely polite, it is true, and at points ambiguous; his speech was extemporised, and might be explained away. As I stood, however, it was fatal.

The clue to the British attitude on disarmament is battleships and cruisers. Of course we will scrap submarines: they are a French speciality. We don't like big bombing aeroplanes: the French have too many. We are not keen over big tanks or very big guns: small ones are all we require in India. All the world knows this, and so long as we propose to scrap other people's specialities it smiles wearily.

But our peculiar contribution to the world's nightmare consists in our monster battleships and our numerous cruisers. Until we offer to scrap these or some of these, the debate on disarmament has not begun. The same thing is true of America. Now the Hoover Plan was a genuine and honest offer, because it began with the immediate surrender of one battleship in three, and one cruiser in four.

What did Sir John Simon answer to this? He said that instead of reducing the number of battleships and cruisers, it would be much more advantageous to lessen their tonnage and the calibre of their guns. With a standard battleship of 25,000 tons our admirals are content in place of the present monsters of 35,000 tons.

The innocent reader may not at once grasp the significance of this alternative proposal. By Mr. Hoover's plan the world would be rid at once of thirteen monster battleships: 5 British, 5 American, and 3 Japanese. On Sir John Simon's plan there would be no change whatever until 1937. For the London Conference forbade replacement for five years, and these monsters take at least two years to build. Thereafter a very modest and gradual saving would begin, which would not, ten years hence, amount to what Mr. Hoover proposes to save to-day.

It is fair, then, to say that Sir John Simon has torpedoed the Hoover plan in its vital spot. If we will not scrap battleships and scrap them to-day, then neither can we expect the French to reduce their army or scrap their submarines. The prospect of any immediate economy vanishes, or do we expect that the French will destroy their instruments of terror to-morrow while we keep ours, all of them, till 1937, and some of them many years longer?

It would, of course, be admirable if the British Government would improve on Mr. Hoover's plan by consenting to scrap the five battleships at once, while reducing tonnage when replacement begins. But that is not its meaning.

THE WHOLE HOG.

But if this were its intention then the maximum of 25,000 tons for battleships is flagrantly too high. One has the right to remind Mr. MacDonald, Lord Snowan and Mr. Thomas that when the London Conference met they issued a communication which stated that the Labour Ministry was in favour of the total abolition of capital ships. About the same time a part of the Conservative Press was itself campaigning in favour of pocket battleships. Some experts argued that 10,000 tons was more than enough. The "Times," the "Observer," and the "Spectator" all declared that 15,000 tons was ample.

The National Government has not only forgotten the opinions of its former Socialist members: it will not even halt in the halfway house of the abler and more influential Conservatives. It must have battleships of nothing less than 25,000 tons.

It is said, indeed, that Sir Herbert Samuel dissents. Will he be permitted, one asks, to make the usual speech? That, however, will be a small consolation for the loss of the Hoover plan.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1932.

BUSINESS POLITICS

Though the Government have been making frantic efforts to persuade Indian businessmen to divorce business from politics, the latter have rightly refused to be so led. The proceedings of the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber were for the most part out-and-out politics, the Vice President of the Chamber contending that it was the duty of businessmen to concern themselves with every phase of politics that affected business. In this respect Bombay businessmen have given a splendid lead, which, it is to be hoped, they will jealously maintain. It is superfluous to add that, when evil political conditions injure the trade and industries of the country, businessmen should not be content with recording verbal protests against such conditions but should do all that is in their power to mend or end them, as much in their own interests as in those of the country.

NEW PROCEDURE CONDEMNED.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, the President of the Chamber, who can in no sense be called an extremist or even an active politician, condemned downright the new constitutional procedure as "a most deplorable set-back not only with regard to the procedure but even with regard to the objective," the latter feature being even "more sinister and dangerous than the former". Mr. Karanjia did not spare the Ordinances either. Apart from the futility of repression from a political point of view, he warned Government that the Ordinances "have a most disastrous effect on trade and industries and that business cannot be conducted while confidence is lacking, and confidence will not be restored while the Ordinance rule is in force." The main responsibility, therefore, for aggravating the general economic depression in the country is laid by Mr. Karanjia on Government and not on politicians and businessmen. Were it not for the intensive Swadeshi movement which the people have carried on but which the Government have done little to encourage, the economic position in the country would have been much worse.

PROPAGATING DISCONTENT.

How repression has been steadily converting even loyalty into discontent is well illustrated by Mr. Karanjia with reference to that growing section of people "who are otherwise the least politically minded, who have nothing in common with any political party but who are eye-witnesses to the hardships inseparable from the Ordinance regime and whose feelings of loyalty and contentment are turned into feelings of sullen resentment and discontent". Such a change of feeling has been taking place daily all over the country, though Government may be beguiling themselves with the thought that repression has killed or can kill the Congress and overawe their sympathisers into meek submissiveness.

MR. SUBEDAR AND MR. BIRLA

If in these circumstances, any individual businessmen venture to carry on secret negotiations with Government they will most certainly be repudiated by all responsible business associations. Referring to Sir Samuel Hoare's boast that he had already secured the support of some Indian businessmen for his new policy and to Mr. G. D. Birla's suspicious statement on that policy, Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Chamber, stated that, "if Mr. Birla is one of those people to whom Sir Samuel Hoare refers, he has done a very distinct disservice to this country and the commercial community would with one voice repudiate any approval of the abandonment of the Round Table programme by Mr. Birla or anybody else." We feel confident that in stating this, the Vice-President has but expressed the feeling of the whole Chamber in this matter.

CONFOUNDED THEIR PLANS.

The natural alliance between Indian businessmen and Indian politicians, similar to the equally natural alliance between British businessmen and British politicians which was seen at the R. T. Conference and is now so conspicuous at Ottawa, has confounded the plans of those British vested interests who had fondly believed that Indian businessmen could be easily "samjaoed". Those vested interests, therefore, are now making desperate attempts to isolate Indian businessmen. But fortunately the latter are so convinced of the benefit to themselves as well as to the country of the Swadeshi or National policy in business that it is impossible for any intriguers to decoy Indian businessmen from their loyalty to their country.

Treatment Of Politicals

A weighty representation has been sent to the Inspector-General of Prisons by the Prisoners' Aid Society of Hyderabad making out a strong case for the better treatment of "C" class prisoners in Hyderabad jail. It has always been the complaint in the Indian Press that the present system of classification of prisoners is not only arbitrary and unjust, but in practice most unsatisfactory and humiliating. It may be said at the very outset that Civil Disobedience prisoners are the last persons to ask for any special treatment or concessions. They do not mind "C" class; in the majority of cases they ask for it. All that they or their friends expect is that the rules in the jail manual should not be strained or misinterpreted to their disadvantage. If there is to be classification according to the social status of prisoners, and not the nature of their offences, let it be done fairly and let it not be left to the whims and prejudices of petty officials.

DISABILITIES AND HUMILIATION.

The letter submitted to the Inspetor-General of Prisons mentions a number of disabilities from which the prisoners in Hyderabad Jail are suffering and asks for his intervention to set them right. We believe that most of the grievances are common to other jails in the Presidency and we are sure, with a little imagination, without the least danger of subverting the jail discipline and we may say without "pampering" the Civil Disobedience prisoners unduly, they may be set right immediately. Prisoners, whether politicals or ordinary, should not be unduly humiliated, of which there is a general complaint at present, if the chief object of punishment is reformation and not retribution. The letter sets forth a number of grievances which can very easily be put right, for instance, compulsory squatting in the presence of the Superintendent, the giving of books, magazines and other facilities to those who require them, reasonable facilities for exercise, interviews and many similar things, including the cessation of various harassments and humiliations.

UNNECESSARY SUFFERING.

The representation makes special mention of confining the prisoners to their cells at night even in the terrific summer heat of Sind, where the temperature often rises to 113 degrees in the shade. This could well be obviated, and the sufferings of the prisoners minimised considerably either by supplying them with fans at their own expense, if the Government are unable to spend even a few pice on these, or by allowing them to sleep in the open. The Satyagrahis are not hardened criminals, they seek jail and do not avoid it and nothing would be lost by Government paying a little attention to the convenience, if not the sufferings of the prisoners. There have been constant "strikes" among the prisoners in Hyderabad jail, which are ascribed to the new regime. Such strikes do not help to preserve discipline in jail, for they generally are the result of a spirit of justified dissatisfaction which can only be removed by more humane methods.

AN UNFAIR DEMAND

In replying to several addresses presented to him at Dacca, the Governor of Bengal referred to the chronic subject of political outrages, and said he would have "welcomed still more gratefully any constructive suggestion that might have been put forward as a substitute for measures which are probably as distasteful to the Government as they are to the members of the Peoples' Association." This is merely begging the question for not from one platform, but from thousands suggestions have been put forward, not only for putting down the outrages, but for a radical improvement in the relations between the governors and the governed.

Sir John asks for the co-operation of the people in detecting crimes and preventing outrages. He should know quite well that the large majority of people in India have not the least sympathy with any methods connected with violence. But what do they find? The greatest apostle of non-violence either in this country, or the whole world, is now a prisoner at Yerrowda, as though the Government have no use either for his principles or his methods. The Government demand the co-operation of the people on their own terms instead of meeting the latter on common ground for a common understanding. The Government have relied on themselves and their own repressive laws for the desired end. It is unfair, therefore for Sir John Anderson to ask for the co-operation of the people, when they themselves appear to have no desire to listen to the leaders of public opinion.

WILL IT SUFFICE?

Von Papen, the German Chancellor, is busy pacifying the Federal States. In a conference at Stuttgart he assured the premiers of these States that the Reich Government did not desire to infringe Federal State rights. He also gave the assurance that the appointment of a Commissioner for Prussia, which was merely a provisional measure, would not be extended to other States and that the Emergency Decree in Berlin and Brandenburg would be raised in a few days. But it is not likely that these assurances will have the immediate effect of allaying the apprehensions of the State Governments. It is widely believed in Germany that Von Papen and his colleagues have an understanding with the Nazi and the Nationalist leaders. It is this which makes the bourgeois elements regard them with great suspicion.

PRODUCTION OF AN INDIAN "TALKIE"

Comment And Criticism

(BY MISS NALINI TURKHAD).

It seemed such an age since my debut in the film "Vasantsena," when Jaikishen Nanda (who worked in the same film opposite Kamaladevi Chattopadhava) saw me, and, after assuring me of a distinguished cast of coworkers pursuaded me to take up film work again. Though I had announced that 'Vasantsena" was my first and last film effort, I consented to work in the Oriental Talkies first production, the "Sacred Ganges." Many people misunderstood me, when I announced my retirement from the screen, in the "Chronicle"—but it was not because I thought filmwork was an impossibility for girls of high social status. And hence, to remove that misunderstanding I am entering the field again, not as Madanika, but Mohini the leading Character in an adoption of Anatole France's well-known work "Thais."

APPEAL TO EDUCATED CLASS.

No doubt it has been altered a great deal to suit our Indian surroundings, still, more or less the central theme is as it is, unchanged. The 'Sacred Ganges" is produced more with an aim to appeal to the educated class of audience, and is an amateur effort, as none of us had any previous experience of Talkies, hence, though it may not be perfect in every detail still, I have every hope that, with a true national spirit, the public will give us encouragement, thus enabling us to better our efforts in the future to promote the cause of helping an industry which in due time will become as important as any of our fundamental industries.

The company was formed by a group of well-known people from the Punjab and Rai Saheb Dinanath Talwar from Rawalpindi was our managing director and has also worked in the film. Mrs. Indira Nanda and Miss Janakumari Basiendh daughter of an advocate were also members of the cast. We had our rehearsals at Lahore, and the actual "shooting' was done at Bombay, as, unfortunately, for their first production the company had not the advantage of their own studio and Talkie apparatus, so they had obtained the services of Mr. Ardesir Irani of the Imperial Studio.

WANTED STUDIO DISCIPLINE.

The crowd of curious onlookers made it very difficult on my part, to infuse warmth and feeling into the character I was portraying. In the Foreign Studios they have such strict privacy, that it is impossible even for the players to watch each other working unless they belong to the cast and I think, it would be well for us to establish such discipline in our Studios.

WHY PICTURES ARE BAD.

In India it is indeed a pity that we do not make the best of the material we get, and, I think, that the defective direction accounts for the poor pictures we are made to see. The director is the most responsible man behind a picture. He can with his power and commonsense make a brilliant success of even a poor cast and story, but he can also make an utter failure of an otherwise brilliant material. And still the public blames the artists for a poor film but here they are apt to forget, that the artists are mere puppets in the director's hands.

SCOPE FOR ARTIST ESSENTIAL

I think an artist should be given some scope to show his or her talent and personality and specially when they have enough sense to understand their parts thoroughly. It is well, if the director is an Ernest Lubitsch or a Clarence Brown but even Clarence Brown in an interview, in comparing two great actresses like Marlene Dietrich and Greta Garbo, asserted that, "Garbo gets her effects from herself. All the director must do is to lead her gently along and she will do the rest. But Marlene is all director. Her work conveys the impression of a man with a gun standing over her, forcing her through every action, all the time."

That shows that the methods of every director must vary with each different artist he handles—but they should always be based on sympathy and understanding and then surely, any player can be expected to give his or her best ability. If a director studies his player as a psychoanalyst his patient and then unlocks the latter's complex with a gentle knock he is sure to attain better results.

THE HANDICAP.

In the Indian film industry the shortage of actors with good social status is a handicap. Society has not as yet, extended its patronage to this career and the people who do enter it are greatly looked down upon. From my personal experience, I can say it is a hard task and one does feel it a problem at times, when you happen to come across a group of people who still have those conservative notions and orthodox ideas, who look you up and down and shrug their shoulders as if you have really done something very ghastly and horrible.

Very often people ask, 'But, Miss Turkhad, you don't really like film-acting do you?" And when I answer "Yes I do," I know I have gone down a mile in their estimation. What is the meaning of all this raising of the eyebrows where film-acting is concerned? Obviously it is those black sheep who are all the cause of this shrugging of the shoulders—but show me, where there are none of these pests. The world consists of good and bad and they who understand the difference should set an example. I earnestly believe that our greatest asset in life, is our character, it can make or mar us entirely.

INDIAN YOUTHS' DUTY.

No doubt these black sheep have done a great amount of harm to the Indian film industry. But reform cannot be effected with the country's sons and daughters sitting idle, No! We must make some sacrifice and that too, with sincerity and zeal and success will surely crown our efforts. And then, our greatest satisfaction should be of showing to the nations of the world that, in no way is our Motherland inferior to them. What greater reward can a country's daughter want!

Notes of the Day

Words, Words.

"The time has arrived," says the poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in a statement on the present situation, "for the establishment of harmonious understanding upon the ground of justice and forbearance." We should have thought that the time for a harmonious understanding arrived pretty long ago. The poet also appeals to all the parties concerned to "evolve a suitable constitution through which the country can proceed towards peaceful social and economic development" and adds that a sufficient number of thoughtful individuals are ready for such a final effort. His detachment is extraordinary and gives one the impression that he shies at the task of fixing the responsibility for the present chaos where it belongs. His statement would have served some useful purpose if it had at least unequivocally condemned the present repression and the violation of pledges with regard to constitution procedure. As it is, it is neither poetry nor good strong prose.

Seventeen Points.

The resolutions passed and the speeches made at the public meeting of the Sikhs at Simla last week show that the community is in a defiant yet apprehensive mood. As against the 14 points of the Muslims, the Sikhs have worked up 17 points and they declare that if all these points are not conceded,a lakh of volunteers would be ready, if necessary, to fight for their rights. If half the zeal that is evinced in the safeguarding of communal rights by various communities, or rather sections thereof, were displayed in safeguarding national rights, the country would be free in no time and it would not at all be necessary for communities to fight for their sectional rights. The least that communalists can do at present is to meet other communalists and make an honest attempt to see how their various points can be adjusted. Those who expect the Government to settle the communal question fly in the face of past experience.

Anti-Congress Propaganda.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, is making ceaseless attempts to organise all loyalists against the Congress. In his latest attempt he warned the Welfare League of Balia that, unless they formed a strong and well-financed party, power under the new regime would pass into Congress hands. It is curious that both Government and their henchmen repeatedly declare that the Congress is all but dead and are yet making Herculean efforts to prevent power passing into the hands of that body under the new constitution. However, one profoundly true remark that Sir Malcolm made in his speech to the Welfare League was that the days of the Government as they now knew it were numbered. This is a significant admission.

No Communalism Among Women.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference has issued a spirited statement condemning the Lothian Committee's recommendations on women's franchise. It will be remembered that the Conference unanimously demanded adult franchise for women and complete equality with men. But the Lothian Committee's recommendations are far short of that demand. The Committee rejected the suggestion of Mrs. Subbaroyan and certain other members in favour of adult franchise only in certain selected cities but gave women the sop of a special franchise and a few reserved seats in the Legislature. With regard to this, the Women's Committee fears, not without cause, that special representation and reservation may introduce "the poison of communalism" in the women's sphere. That is a contingency, they say, which "will meet with the most determined and united opposition of the womanhood of India." Indian women's zeal for non-communal politics is most admirable and deserves to be emulated by those who are still clamouring for special communal favours.

CHINA'S POSTAL BLOCKADE

Against New State Of Manchuria

SHANGHAI, July 23.

China has instituted immediate postal blockade against new state of Manchuria.—Reuter.

Deficit Budget For Allahabad University

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

It is reported that the Allahabad University has faced a large deficit of nearly two lakhs of rupees and it has been driven to the necessity of raising a loan.

Several retrenchment measures are being considered but it appears that a loan will be necessary to be raised to meet the deficit.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7.)

sult. He did well. Its not worth-while quarrelling with boors.

* * * *

Polyandry seems to flourish in Northern India, judging by the following:—

"Wanted—(1) Brahman or Kshattiya or Vaishya bridegroom for 2 childless widows.

* * * *

'TRADE DEMAND FOR MONEY SHOWS LARGE DECLINE"

We haven't noticed it ourselves. We continue to receive the "billets doux" of our tradesmen with nauseous repetition.

'Tipsy-Cake

"The time has arrived", says Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, "for the establishment of harmonious understanding upon the ground of justice and forbearance." We have made enquiries and we find that the time has arrived all right, but the harmonium has been lost on the way and the ground of justice and forbearance has been mortgaged by the Government. So there's nothing doing.

* * * *

"His Excellency went on to point out that the days of the Government as they now knew it were numbered."—Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Getting quite reckless as the number of his own days nears completion.

* * * *

According to Sir Malcolm, the District Welfare League of Ballie, to whom this remark was addressed, have a great and noble task in front of them.

"You are not merely opposing a disreputable and discredited faction, but are actually laying the foundation of a new and powerful party in provincial politics."

* * * *

Sense of humour was never a strong point with provincial satraps. Otherwise Sir Malcolm might have appreciated the absurdity of expecting this bally District Welfare League to lay the foundations of a powerful party to fight the discredited faction who have been powerful enough to number the days of the present system.

* * * *

Mr. Gavin Jones in an interview in the "Statesman" upheld the new Hoare Plan. "Another Round Table Conference, he maintained, would be found to lead to disappointment". And the prospect of everybody being completely satisfied with the results of the Hoare plan are so very bright, are not they Aunt Amelia, don't you think?

* * * *

"India", we are told by an Anglo-Indian contemporary, "would be distinctly unfortunate if Sir Philip Chetwode became Chief of the Imperial General Staff. We would lose a C.-in-C. who since his arrival has made himself closely acquainted with Indian conditions.....". So very unusual, you know, for a C.-in-C. to take that much trouble. Seems time for him to go Home.

* * * *

"Obviously Sir Samuel Hoare had not quite bargained for the kind of reaction which his earlier announcement provoked in India."—"Illustrated Weekly of India."

But most people in India had bargained for Sir Samuel Hoare's reaction.

* * * *

Here is another extract from the same source:—

"It is unfortunate that the Secretary of State in getting round the Diehard section of the Tories has involved himself in a dispute of the first magnitude with the British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference."

* * * *

Bori Bunder is speaking with many voices nowadays. It is quite a treat to notice how rebellious some of the family have come, since Ma herself kicked over the ropes and became quite vicious for a short spell, before she was gently led back to the stable.

* * * *

The Old Dame of Chowringhee is looking forward with great glee to the coming battle between the Government of Bengal and the Calcutta Corporation. The Government, she says, would not have issued its challenge without being certain of its ground, and "it may well be the beginning of a new era in the municipal affairs of the City." No doubt the Corporation is also sure of its ground, so let "the new era" begin.

* * * *

A correspondent writes to tell us of "a bad experience of the Pharoah-like European mentality", which consisted of a European gentleman (sic) snatching away the Gandhi cap of a Maharashtrian youth during the playing of the National Anthem at the Capitol Cinema.

* * * *

Being a "Satyagrahi" the young Maharashtrian was compelled to put all thoughts of Shivaji out of his mind and swallow the in-

(Continued in column 6)

PROSECUTION'S CASE AGAINST BRADLEY

KEMP ON "KEYNOTE" OF DEFENCE TENDERED BY ACCUSED

MEERUT, July 22. (By Mail).

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case, Mr. Kemp, Prosecution Counsel took up arguments on the individual case against Bradley. In his statement he had stated that he started working in a factory from the age of fourteen and when the great war broke out he fell a prey to the Imperialist propaganda about fighting for freedom and volunteered in the Navy "This is to his credit," declared Mr. Kemp.

Bradley had stated that in 1917 the Russian Revolution broke out and while thousands of workers were being demobilised into the ranks of the unemployed, millions of pounds were being spent to crush the first workers state, all this experience made him class-conscious. In 1921 he came out to Indida for nine months under a contract with the Government of India and this was his first experience of the miserable condition of the Indian workers. "I speak as a worker," was the keynote of Bradley's own defence.

"CRYPTIC LETTER."

His arrival in India was heralded in cryptic correspondence and on 23rd September 1927 he landed in Bombay. Very soon he wrote a cryptic letter to England in Block letters. Mr. Kemp argued that in spite of his denial this letter had been conclusively proved. This letter showed that he had got into touch with Ghate and in this letter he had given in cipher code one of Ghate's cover-addresses to be used by the people in England when writing to him. Bradley had stated that he had come to India as the Colonial Agent of Crab Patent Underground Tile Coy., a firm owned by his brother but he was also a Communist and while staying in India owed a duty to his class and was bound to participate in the struggle of the Indian Working Class.

Mr. Kemp argued that Bradley had not proved that he actually did any business in India for this firm and the only reason of his visit to India was "to assist his Indian brethren." Crown Counsel then dealt at great length with the correspondence between Bradley and his brother and mother in England about the late payments of his alowance which were carried on in a manner which clearly showed that it was some firm other than his brothers which paid Bradley's salary in India. The word League had occurred in this correspondence and Mr. Kemp argued that the body which really paid Bradley was Workers' Welfare League of India (W. W. L.) London.

G. K. U. VICE-PRESIDENT.

In November 1927 he attended the Cawnpore session of the A. I. T. U. C. Although his name did not appear in any workers and peasants' party (W. P. P.) register he was working in close co-operation with them. From April 1928 he started making speeches and addressed the May Day demonstration in Bombay. He later went to Nagpur and presided over the C. P. Workers and Peasants' Conference. During the textile mill strike he made numerous speeches, saying that having found for the Empire once he had learnt the lesson that it was based on exploitation and must be destroyed, if he were to be deported out of India tens of other Englishmen would come over to Indida to help the struggle of the Indian Workers. W. P. P. was the party which will lead India to freedom. On 22nd May the Girni Kamgar Union (G. K. U.) Red Flag was formed and he was elected one of its vice-presidents. During June he received a letter from Mrs. Mellonie of the Young Communist League of Great Britain and a cryptic letter from C. P. Dutt which was found a few months after his arrest in the almirah he was using by the servant of Sandwell, the landlord of Bradley's boarding house. Bradley had denied all knowledge of this letter, and had called it a forgery. Mr. Kemp argued from the internal evidence of the letter itself and the oral evidence that it was genuine. In this letter Bradley was addressed as Fred which was his alias in other cryptic correspondence as well.

PARTICIPATION IN STRIKE.

In August Bradley went to Madras to attend the meeting of the A. I. R. F. (All India Railwaymen's Federation) and was put on the Committee to draw up the programme of common demands for putting up a common fight but later in the General Council his proposal of direct action was voted down. On his way back to Bombay he stopped at Sholapur and addressed some meetings of the strikers there. From 6th to 10th September 1928 he regularly attended W. P. P. office in Bombay for the meetings of the Provincial Committee of the A. I. W. P. P. He took a prominent part in these discussions and drafted some of the resolutions. He continued his active participation throughout in the general extile strike till it was setttled on 4th October. From 14th to 27th October he was on the G.I.P. Railway for an organisational tour. On 7th November he was a member of the deputation which waited on the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway on behalf of the Union.

On 14th December he left Bombay to attend the Jharia session of the A. I. T. U. C. and on his way addressed some meetings of railway workers. On 17th December he attended the A. I. R. F. session as a delegate of the G.I.P. Union but the resolution for action was defeated. At Jharia he made a public speech declaring "I am always for a militant policy".

From 18th to 20th December he attended the Jharia session of the A. I. T. U. C. and worked throughout with the left group. He later wrote articles on the Jharia session for the "Spark," "Kirti" and other nationalist dailies the gist of which was that the left wing voted solidly, knew its mind and produced a good effect.

IN CALCUTTA.

On 21st December he arrived in Calcutta for the A. I. W. P. P. Conference where again he took a prominent part and was responsible for drafting the constitution of the party. On 27th December he spoke at Bauria and also attended the All-India Youth Congress and National Congress in Calcutta. He was also present in the Communist Party of India (C. P. I.) meetings in Calcutta held from 27th to 29th December. While in Calcutta he also helped with his experience and knowledge the Bengal Transport Workers Union of which Huda was secretary. On 3rd and 4th January he again addressed the Bauria Jute Workers and told them that the capitalists were responsible for the present misery of the workers. From 1st to 4th January he was also regularly going to the W. P. P. office and on 4th he left for Bombay. From 10th January 1929 he started interesting himself in the Bombay Oil Strike which Nimbkar was looking after. On 21st January he spoke at Lenin Day Meeting "Leninism is living in every country of the world. I wish to appeal to you that when the next war comes you will take your place at the right place with masses of India and seize the opportunity to bring about revolution."

In January 1929 he visited Hutchinson a few times and was referred to in the circle of progressive youth as "B". On 29th January he was busy with the municipal elections on behalf of the W. P. P. He also sent reports to the W. W. L. about the Congress and Conference held in Christmas of 1928 and a full history of the Bombay textile general strike.

On 6th March he left for an organisation tour on the G. I. P. Railway and while coming back to Bombay on 22nd March he was arrested for this case.

"ONE OF THE LINKS."

Bradley was a signatory to the joint statement of 18 communists accused and had also made a statement of his own. He had admitted his membership of the Communist party of Great Britain (C. P. G. B.) and being in India he worked with the Communist party of India (C. P. I.) He had declared that the defence of his public activities was that they were in conformity with Communist theory. Bradley's statement was very frank and consistent with his convictions, but it was spoilt by his denials about money and cryptic correspondence etc. Bradley had stated that freedom from Imperialism can only be achieved by linking up the struggle of the Colonial masses with the struggle of the Proletariat on the basis of the programme of the Communist International (C. I.) There could be no lasting improvement under capitalism and the revolutionary path was the only solution, namely, mobilisation of the workers of capitalist countries for Proletarian revolution and the Colonial masses for the revolutionary fight for independence. He maintained that he had not conspired but co-operated in the class-struggle against the common enemy under the banner of the C. I. Mr. Kemp said: "Now you know that the aim of C. I. was the aim of Bradley". Bradley had concluded by saying that the C. P. G. B. under the leadership of the C. I. was forging the links which would unite the struggle of the British Proletariat with the struggle of India for the complete destruction of the British Empire. Mr. Kemps comment was "Let us think of it for a while forging the links-evidence discloses that accused Bradley was one of the links and here he admits he was one in that link."

G. D. A.

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DR. COLDSTREAM'S MURDER CONDEMNED

Peshawar Condolence Meeting

SUSPECTS RELATIVES ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, July 24.

Strong condemnation of Captain Coldstream's murder and sympathy with his widow were expressed by a public meeting held here today under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ghulam Hassan Khan, Vice-President of the Municipality. The following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the residents of Peshawar City and district expresses its deep sense of horror and indignation at the dastardly murder of Captain Coldstream, Civil Surgeon, Peshawar. The unwarranted taking of innocent life is most reprehensible in the eye of every religion and society, especially a doctor's life, which is always held sacred, even in warfare. We hereby unanimously entirely disassociate ourselves from this cowardly act and strongly condemn it."

"This meeting offers heartfelt condolence to Mrs. Coldstream and the bereaved family and sincerely sympathises with them in their great loss."

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

There have been no further developments in the case. Police enquiries are proceeding briskly. Mr. Adams, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Cunningham, Home Member, and Major Diamond, Chief Medical Officer, have returned to Nathiagali. Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum Khan, Minister arrived here to-day in time to participate in to-day's public meeting. Later he visited the Lady Reading Hospital and inspected the scene of the tragedy.

SUSPECT'S RELATIVES ARRESTED.

The local police searched the houses of the alleged assailant's father, uncle and grandfather, and took into custody his father and two brothers.—A.P.

INDIA'S GLORY

"HERITAGE OF EPOCH OF WORLD"

AMERICAN GIRL ACCEPTS HINDUISM

BANGALORE, July 22.

"India preserves integrally the heritage of an epoch of the world far nobler than our own".

Thus declares Nila Nagini the 22-year old American girl who formally embraced Hinduism last November and whose life in India has been widely advertised in the American Press.

Miss Nilla Cram Cook is a descendant of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, fathers of the American Democracy. Her great-great grand-fathers were the first Pioneers to open up the land West of the Mississippi, and her family Estate still stands on the banks of that River on a site once sacred to the Sauk Indians. The romantic history of these Pioneers has been told in the biography of her father, George Cram Cook, "The Road to the Temple" by his wife, the well-known American Authoress and dramatist, Miss Susan Glaspell.

Miss Nilla Cram Cook, like her father, ardently loved everything Greek. When nineteen years old she delivered a course of lectures in Modern Greek before the University of Athens on Pythagorean and Platonic Philosophy and its relation to Buddhism and Hinduism. She was later awarded the M.A degree for Philological Research in Greek and Sanskrit Literature.

At the same time, she worked for the Revival of the National Peasant Arts and Crafts of Greece. She travelled through many villages and islands, and established hand-looms in several convents. For her work among the Sisters of Charity she was given the Cross of Jerusalem by the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church.

But the study of Philosophy led her to believe that it should be practised. As a neo-Pythagorean she adopted an ascetic mode of life, abstaining from all stimulants and animal food. At the age of twenty she went into the Convent of Saint John Chrysostom on the romantic Isle of Naxos in the Aegean Sea, and for five months observed a vow of silence and other austerities. The Islanders and Sisters of Charity exhibited many tokens of devotion to the young American who renounced worldly wealth and prestige to sleep on the hard floor of the Monastery.

DREAMS OF INDIA.

As her father had dreamed of Greece since boyhood, Miss Cook had dreamed of India. From the age of fourteen she regarded her studies and training in Greece and Egypt as a preparation for the pilgrimage to India. Among her teachers was an Egyptian Sufi and she was warmly received by the Arabs of Palestine, who appreciated her enthusiasm and love of the East. But she counted as her greatest friends and benefactors the Heroes and Sages of Sanskrit Literature, who had shown her the beauty of all Spiritual Endeavour. Leaving many opportunities in Europe and America behind, she came to India last year.

In Kashmir she was greatly delighted to find the Pandits learned and sincere, a community in which she felt more at home than in the Literary and artistic circles she had left behind. Contrary to the popular reports about Hinduism at the present time, she found "even the simple people living with a consciousness of a 'Cultured Western Mind' must go through intellectual throes to evolve."

"FISH OUT OF WATER."

"India preserves integrally the heritage of an Epoch of the World far nobler than our own. Whoever——seeking Knowledge by realisation——finds inadequate both Pulpit Oratory and Materialistic Thought"—the famous "benefits of modern Education"—is a fish out of water in the West to-day. In India he can recover from all early-engrafted 'materialistic superstitions,' and realise the Unity of Science, Religion, Poetry and Action——the Unity which was the secret of the Universal Beauty of the Heroic age."

HINDUISM EMBRACED.

"Only in Hinduism to-day is there any room for a neo-Pythagorean," said this 22-year old American girl as she formally embraced Hinduism last November. She was enthusiastically received with many congratulations into the Orthodox Hindu community, by the Sanatan Dharm Pratap Sabha of Kashmir, and named by the Brahmin priests Nila Nagini after the first Demi-God ruler of that Land.—A.P.

Simla.—It is notified that the grant of allowance to combatant Indian ranks of the Indian Army and to followers, etc., (non-combatants) will be discontinued in the case of those proceeding on casual leave on or after the 1st September, 1932.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA vs. SCOTLAND

TREACHEROUS WICKET

Melville's Opportunity

LONDON, July 23.

In the match between All-India and Scotland, Indians were constantly troubled by Melville, who found wicket to his liking. Melville is a left-hand medium pace bowler. The wicket became more trecherous as the game progressed. Nicholson was the only one able to stand up to the frequent Indian bowling changes.—Reuter's Special.

Bowley's Fine Display

LONDON, July 23.

At Clacton Bowley scored mainly through square cuts and on-drives. He gave chances when he had made 18, 65 and 85 runs. In course of innings lasting 170 minutes he hit ten times to boundary. Duleepsinhji today took eighty minutes to put together 35 runs. He added with Bowley 86 runs for second wicket.—Reuter's Special.)

BARGE WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

Strikers Determined Not To Yield

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The strike of the barge workers continues. The strikers are carrying on with determination. The company has been trying to get black-legs from their other departments. But to-day the workers of the other departments refused to go as black-legs.

A Charity Show At Poona

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

The Hinda Mata Natya Mandal of Poona staged for the first time their drama "Kali Chaya" last night at the Vijayananda Theatre, Poona, in aid of the Building Fund of the Cantonment Branch of the Theosophical Society and the Ahlyashram of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, Poona. The total proceeds of the show amounting to Rs. 120/- were given by the Natya Mandal as donations in two equal parts to the Theosophical Society and the D. C. Mission.

After the interval, Mr. K. G. Patade, Chairman of the Cantonment T. S., Natya Mandal, and Secretary of the D. C. M. Ahalyashrama, described the noble objects of T. S. and D. C. M. as well as the H. M. S. Natya Mandal and requested Maharshi, V. R. Shinde, Founder, Trustee of the D. C. M. to declare the Natya Mandal as duly established and to award four silver medals to the successful actors.

Mr. Shinde in declaring the H. M. S. N. Mandal as duly established, congratulated the Mandal on its amateur efforts to come forward to assist socio-religious institutions like the T. S. and D. C. M. by way of giving charity shows in their aid whenever necessary and presented medals to actors.

Besides the proceeds of the benefit show the T. S. Building Fund has secured to its credit the following donations:—Dr. M. C. Gokhale Rs. 50 (promise) Mrs. R. A. Meherhomji, Rs. 21 (cash) Mr. W. M. Sohoni Rs. 20 (promise) Mr. Krishnarao Ganesh, Rs. 10, (cash) Miss N. N. Pajnigar, Rs. 10 (promise) Mr. and Miss K. G. Patade, Rs. 10 (cash) Mr. A. C. Bhat, Rs. 5, (promise) Mr. D. G. Kale, Rs. 5, (promise) Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Rs. 5, (promise), Dr. Rao Rs. 5 (promise) and Mr. N. N. Kalawade rupee 1 (cash).

Late Mr. V. M. Pakvasa

Mr. V. M. Pakvasa senior partner of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., a well-known firm of solicitors died at the age of 65 in Bombay, on Sunday last after a protracted illness.

The deceased was an enthusiastic advocate of education and gave substantial help to many charitable and educational institutions.

CONFERENCE WITH FEDERAL STATES

Von Papen's Assurance

"REICH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT DESIRE TO INFRINGE THEIR RIGHTS"

BERLIN, July 23.

A conference was held by Von Papen at Stuttgart with Premiers of all Federal States in order to discuss the situation. It has ended satisfactorily according to semi-official statements. Important questions of internal and foreign policy were thoroughly discussed. The conference heard with satisfaction the Chancellor's declaration that the Reich Government did not desire to infringe the rights of Federal States.

AN ASSURANCE.

Van Papen emphasised that the appointment of the Commissioner of Prussia was merely a provisional measure which would not be extended to other States, while he hoped to be able to raise the state of emergency in Berlin and Brandenburg in a few days. Von papen added that the general election to the Reichstag would be held on 31st July without fail.

POLICE CHIEF ARRESTED.

Meanwhile Berlin citizens' initial apprehensions of the effects of a state of emergency are now dying down and everybody is concentrating attention on the election, indications of which at present point to a stalemate. The military ruler of the Capital General Runstedt, has had to release police Colonel Heimannsberg and Carlberg as no proof of their alleged plotting was forthcoming.

LEADER FLEES TO DARMSTADT.

Warrants, however, have been issued for the arrest of two leaders of the Republican Reichsbanner organisation on the allegation that they have insulted Government add incited to revolt. One leader Major Anker has succeeded in fleeing to Darmstadt where he is out of Genl. Runstedt's jurisdiction, but the other Breuer is now under lock and key.—Reuter.

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NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

Resting In Hut With Four Loaded Guns

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The arrest of the notorious dacoit, Sukka Kahar, who escaped three years ago from Etah Jail, has been effected in a village in Fategarh District by Mr. Hemendrashanker, Deputy Superintendent of Police with great pluck and risk of life when he entered the hut where Sukka was resting with four loaded guns beside him.—A. P.

Parliamentary System In S. Africa

Irresponsible Racial Oligarchy

Professor Edgar H. Brookes, University of Pretoria writes in the "Empire Review":—

Within the British Commonwealth, South Africa is probably the one State which has modelled its Constitution most closely upon that of Great Britain. Like the Mother Country, South Africa has a flexible Constitution. Her Parloament is a sovereign body. In spite of the existence of a Provincial system, there are no real federal elements in her national structure. Her Executive Government is based on the Cabinet system, pure and undefiled. Why is it, then, that South African public life is dissimilar in so many respects to that of Britain?

The answer is that the conditions to the success of the British system are wanting in South Africa. Briefly, they may be summarized as national homogeneity and loyal adherence, as a matter of traditional routine, to a mass of constitutional conventions and "gentlemen's understandings". These elements, essential to the satisfactory working of a flexible Consitution, demand time and education. A young country, a country too, the political condition of which has been by no means wholly British, cannot hope to establish these necessary loyalties overnight. As a result, it needs additional safeguards. Some such safeguards—frail and inadequate enough—were embodied in the South Africa Act of 1909. It is the purpose of this study to show, as simply as possible and in non-technical language, how these safeguards have broken down one after another until South Africa finds itself ruled by an irresponsible sovereign Parliament before she has attained a national stature and a constitutional tradition adequate to such a form of government.

NOT A DEMOCRACY.

Certain facts of South African life must be kept clearly in mind. The Union is not, in any true sense of the word, a democracy. The divided white population of less than two millions finds itself side by side with three non-white groups, collectively nearly thrice its size. The "coloured" group, composed of men of mixed race numbers, in round figures, 600,000. Coloured voters in the Cape of Good Hope were, until recently, enfranchised on the same terms as Europeans. The Women's Enfranchisement Act, however, has been limited in its application to white women only. The present position is that a few thousand coloured men in the Cape and a few hundred in Natal may vote. No male coloured person may be a voter in the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, and no coloured woman possesses the suffrage in any Province.

INDIANS "ALMOST TOTALLY UNREPRESENTED."

Some 200,000 Indians are almost totally unrepresented. The great majority live in Natal where most of them are disfranchised by an ingenious Act passed for that purpose forty years ago. A few—males only—vote in the Cape. The estimated proportion of coloured and Indian voters to the total electoral body is 3 per cent.

The five million Bantu, or natives, are in worse case. They are legally disfranchised in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and (for all practical purposes) in Natal. In the Cape they may vote, if males, on reaching the prescribed property and educational tests; but Parliament has had before it since 1927 proposals to restrict this vote, and, more especially, to remove Bantu voters from the ordinary voters' rolls and group them in separate community constituencies. They form approximately 1.7 per cent. of the electoral body.

DANGERS OF UNCHECKED PARLIAMENTARY RULE.

The position to-day is, therefore, that the white man, who constitutes some 25 per cent. of the population, constitutes 95.3 per cent. of the electorate. And this virtually without limitations. The few remaining tests in Natal and the Cape are to be removed. Elsewhere, there is universal suffrage. Some 100,000 or more Europeans belong to the so-called "poor white" group. Many are semi-illiterate; but they hold the franchise and no party would dare to suggest that they should be deprived of it. It is, therefore, possible for a majority in South Africa to be neither a majority of the whole population nor a majority of the educated population. The dangers of unchecked parliamentary rule in such circumstances are obvious.

It is not even certain that the parliamentary majority will coincide with an electoral majority. In addition to the hazards of the single-member constituency, found in many countries, South Africa has a peculiar difficulty of her own. The Constitution—drawn up, unhappily, while farmers' Governments happened to be in office in all four colonies—directs the judicial Commission of Delimitation to take into account "sparsity or density of populaiton"in making the quinquennial distribution of seats, and authorizes it to depart from the quota of the province to the extent of 15 per cent. above or 15 per cent. below that figure. The rural voter may, therefore, receive a 30 per cent. preference over the urban, and does, in fact, receive a very considerable preference.

The safeguards against unchecked parliamentary rule become, in these circumstances, very important. Some of them—e.g., the guarantee of the constitution of the Senate—were to remain in force for a period of years only in the belief that, after a time, they would no longer be necessary. In every case the prescribed period has expired, but national unity, and the spirit in which the safeguards could be dispensed with, seem as far away as ever.

In 1910 the provisions about disallowance and reservation were thought to be of great practical importance. The value attached to them may be illustrated by a concrete example. Natal was not at all enthusiastic about entering the Union. She had drafted a federal Constitution for the National Convention, and was hardly appeased by the inclusion of a subordinate system of Provincial Councils in the South Africa Act. She required safeguards as to the future of this system. Section 64 of the Act accordingly provided that all Bills abolishing, or abridging, the powers of Provincial Councils should be reserved for the King's assent. With this provision, Natal professed herself content.

Much has changed since 1910. It is a long road from the South Africa Act to the Statute of Westminster. The British Empire has become the British Commonwealth. In the process the whole system of reservation has been turned into a meaningless and obsolete formality. Natal's safeguard has gone, and no other has been found wherewith to replace it. At the moment the abolition of the provincial system is a living issue in Union politics and, although it has been stated that Natal will be allowed to retain her Council, she has no guarantee that this concession, even if made, will be permanent.

SENATE A MERE REGISTERING MACHINE.

The Senate was designed to furnish another safeguard against hasty or ill-considered legislation. But in 1926, after it had succeeded in holding up for a time the Colour Bar Bill and the Flag Bill, it was dragooned into assenting to a Senate Act, which not only gave the Government of the day, on taking office, immediate control over eight Senatorships, but provided that the Senate could be dissolved alone within a hundred and twenty days of the dissolution of the House of Assembly. In these circumstances, it is idle to hope for a Senate which will ever be more than a registering-machine.

Even the continuity of policy and the stability guaranteed by a non-party Civil Service is slowly disappearing, as the Service is more and more subjected to interference on party lines. Permanent Boards and Commissions have become, frankly, part of the machinery of patronage of the Government in office.

RACIAL ARISTOCRACY.

Parliament, or rather the House of Assembly, remains. We have already seen that it does not represent either the majority of the people, or the majority of the educated classes. It stands, to speak frankly, for a racial aristocracy, liable to degenerate into a racial oligarchy. As the parties are divided to a very large extent on race lines, the irresponsible and unchecked sovereignty of Parliament means that the racial group which manages to secure a majority of constituencies (not necessarily a majority of votes) rules all others. At present, in spite of many cross-currents, and in spite of the fact that the lines of race and party are not entirely coincident, the position is roughly that Dutch South Africa is ruling English South Africa and non-European South Africa, with no limitations whatsoever upon its powers except such as its own prudence, moderation, or sense of justice may impose. Such was not the intention of the Act which called the Union into being.

But this is not all. By a series of remarkable Statutes, nearly all passed during the last six years, the South African Parliament has delegated a large part of its powers to the Government. In doing so, it has in many cases ousted the jurisdiction of the Courts over the Government's action. South Africa is really governed today by its party Cabinet.

MISUSE OF DELEGATED POWER.

This may seem almost platitudinous. Has not Britain, too as Lord Hewart has been reminding us, delegated powers of the highest importance to the Government? A few illustrations may make the special tendencies of South African legislation clearer. By the Riotous Assemblies Act Amendment Act 1930, the Minister of Justice, in his discretion, close public meetings, may (subject in this case it is true, to the jurisdiction of the Courts) censor any publication likely to arouse ill-feeling between natives and Europeans, may move from town to town any person whose presence and whose speeches may contribute to such ill-feeling, and if such person is not South African born, may deport him to his country of origin, without any appeal to the Courts whatsoever. In spite of the careful wording of this Act, no negrophobe speaker or writer has been dealt with under it. Its operation is reserved for the native's unwise friends.

By the Native Administration Act of 1927, the Minister of Native Affairs may issue regulations covering almost every side of native activity and the Governor-General may, by proclamation, repeal or amend in respect of scheduled native areas, any Act of Parliament past or future!

Under the authority of that Act, there appeared on the 6th November, 1930, a draft proclamation intended to bring into existence a revised Native Code. One of the provisions of this revised Code (Section 8) was that the Governor-General i.e., in practice the Minister) may, by further proclamation cause any native to be arrested and imprisoned for three months without a trial. At the end of the three months he may apply to the Court to be released, but the Court may afford him no relief as to the damage he has already suffered, and he may apparently be re-arrested after release in the same way.

I had the opportunity and privilege of initiating a movement of opposition to these provicions. That movement has since elicited the support of influential men such as Sir James Rose-Innes, ex-Chief Justice of the Union, and at the time of writing (March, 1932) the Code has not yet been finally promulgated. But, apparently, there is no means of preventing the Government from pushing the proclamation on if it so desires.

Such is the present position in South Africa. The Constitution as it stands, demands a higher degree of self-restraint than can normally be expected from a homogeneous racial group ruling other groups in a young democracy which still has its traditions to create. Every effort of education and personal sacrifice will be necessary if South Africa is not to face crises of the gravest kind in the near future.

A LIBRARY RECORD

In Canada there are over 1,000 libraries with a total of nearly 1,000,000 books on their shelves. The largest library is that of McGill University, with its 411,000 volumes, and the library of the Parliament of Canada runs a close second with 400,000. The University of Toronto has 359,000 volumes, and all the Canadian Universities have substantial libraries, each containing several thousand books. A recent survey of the book position in the Dominion shows that of the 1,110 libraries 640 are free public and association libraries, 133 university, college, and normal school libraries and those of other educational institutions, 53 government libraries both Dominion and Provincial, 59 commercial and technical libraries, and 219 other liberals.

"MORE MENACES THAN ONE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fully endorse the views expressed in your article of the 21st in connection with the anticipated ordinance putting a ban on the Japanese goods. It is an anomaly of the worst kind in the ruling system of this country that a handful of self-interested people can reach the Olympic heights and are able to make their selfish voice heard while eighty per cent. of the teeming millions whose very lives are at stake go unasked, unheard, nay unnoticed and uncared for. This anomaly requires destruction root and branch.

The Government of India, it is reported, are thinking of promulgating an Emergency ordinance prohibiting the imports of Japanese goods because of the depreciated yen. One cannot say how far the depreciated yen is responsible for so much advertised dumping of the Japanese goods. Granted that the depreciated yen is wholly and solely responsible for the dumping, are the Government justified in putting a stop to the Japanese goods? Of course, reason does not carry the day where self interest is rampant. But Government should think twice before they take any drastic steps unwarranted by economic theory.

A huge wall against the Japanese goods will naturally compel Japan to retaliate. Now what will be the dire consequence of this move is best known to those who are in touch with the present conflict and tariff war between Ireland and Great Britain. The Japanese manufacturer will purchase cotton from America and Egypt and these countries will welcome this enexpected offer at cheap rates as they are hungry for markets. As for India, what will be the economic results? Japan is the most important customer of India, especially she exports 45 per cent of her cottor exports to this country. Will Lancashire purchase this stock? No. Lancashire will take advantage of the Ordinance and dump cotton goods on the Indian market. This will surely frustrate the high hope of Indian millowners.

What will be the effect on the already poverished masses? They will be again hit hip and thigh. The price level of the raw material has already gone down to an unprecedented scale during the last two years. Last year the farmers paid the land revenue by selling the distressed gold but this year there is nothing to be resorted to. In addition to this the leading customer of the leading raw material will fall out. And what will the Government gain? Last year their budget showed a huge deficit in spite of the revenue payments. We had expected that the Finance minister would take steps and inflate the currency and thus artificially raise the price level making it a bit easy for the farmers to sell their proceeds at high rate and hence be able to pay the land revenue. But nothing of the sort was done. Therefore, if the ban on the imports of the Japanese goods is put and if Japan retaliates (which she will surely do) the economic condition of the agriculturist will be aggravated and the land revenue will fall short to a great length.

In conclusion, I appeal to the mercantile community to make a move and protest against the drastic and unpatriotic proposal of the millowners. I appeal to these gentlemen to revise their opinion again and see that they do a bit in helping the agriculturists. If they do not heed the timely warning the ensuing consequences will be the worst for the country.

CHANDRESH.
Govalia Tank, July 23.

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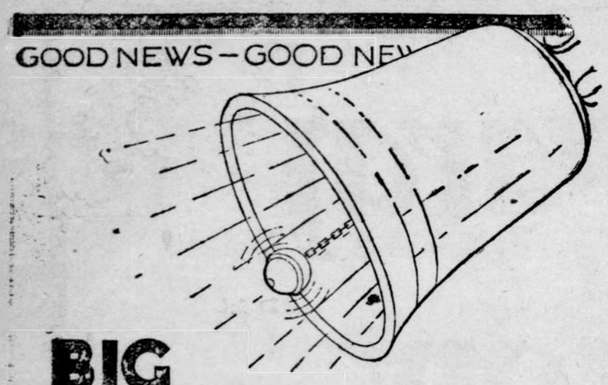

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T. T. RUWALA, Assistant Secretary.

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High Court Rulings Confirm Despotic Powers Of Executive

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The judgments delivered by a full Bench of the Bombay High Court this week in the appeals filed by persons convicted under the Emergency Powers Ordinance have had the effect of considerably strengthening the position of the Executive under these Ordinances. It is impossible without a full detailed report both of the arguments and the judgments to discuss confidently all the issues involved, and in view of the decisions delivered, it would be profitless. The case against the Ordinances was in the hands of competent and experienced counsel, and, perhaps, none was better fitted than Mr. G.N. Thakore to argue it. All the same, I am not personally quite sure that all the points that might have been taken were brought under the notice of the judges. But I speak as a layman and I may be wrong.

A MYSTERY TO LAYMAN.

The point is that, it still remains a mystery to the lay public as to how it is possible for the Governor-General, exercising the limited powers of the Indian Legislature, to over-ride all the laws, British and Indian, which are supposed to protect the liberty of the subject,—freedom of speech and writing, the rights of property and all the other rights of the subject which one has been accustomed to suppose are enshrined in the laws written and unwritten, of the British Constitution from Magna Charta downwards.

INALIENABLE RIGHTS?

These rights belong to every subject of the Crown. In Britain it is impossible to over-ride the chief among them in any circumstances and only the Sovereign Parliament could limit them or qualify them at all. And even Parliament, even when the State is endangered by warfare with a hostile power, is careful to respect the inalienable liberties of the people, when enacting emergency legislation to defend the realm in time of war. The Indian Legislature is not a Sovereign Legislature. It derives its authority and its powers and is subordinate to the Parliament of Great Britain. The power of the Governor-General in promulgating ordinances is no greater than the power of the Indian Legislature. How then it is possible for the Governor-General to enact a measure which practically abolishes for the time being all the legal rights and liberties "whereon the allegiance of the subject depends" is, as I have said, a mystery which nobody seems to be able to solve.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

One might suppose that there should be some means of definitely testing the right of the Governor-General to enact such a measure, to destroy by a stroke of the pen, even for a limited period, the rights of the subject, both as regards property and personal liberty. to the protection of the courts and judgment of alleged wrong-doing by due process of law.

Up to the present this, the main issue, as it seems to me, has not been brought to the test. In the "preliminary issues" which were decided this week in the High Court, the judges dealt with the validity of the Ordinances on other grounds and the question of the right of the High Courts to exercise their powers of superintendence and revision over Magistrates acting under the Ordinances. The validity of the orders issued by magistrates under 3 and 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance in the terms of those sections was not, apparently, called in question. It was, no doubt, some satisfaction to secure a ruling that the High Courts are not deprived of their powers of superintendence and revision, but the failure of the appellants to secure a decision in their favour, as regards the justice of the convictions and the nature of the sentences imposed has come as an anti-climay.

The general feeling is now that, if the High Court is not prepared to interfere with sentences of the nature imposed in these cases very little, if anything, has been gained in the cause of public liberty.

EXECUTIVE POWERS INTACT.

The rulings of the High Court in these cases leave the despotic powers of the Executive under the Ordinance or Ordinances absolutely intact. There is no relief, as far as that is concerned. The power of the Government is held by the High Court to be absolutely unassailable. The Governor-General is the sole judge as to the existence of an Emergency and the justification for promulgating an ordinance. He can delegate the power to put in force any of the provisions of an ordinance to any local authority to do so as and when it thinks fit.

The Chief Justice holds that this is not, in fact, a delegation of power but merely a provision as to when and how the ordinance should be administered. It is a point on which, I suppose, lawyers could argue till the end of time. And, we can leave it at that for, after all, if the Ordinance itself is valid the question of how, when and by whom it is enforced and administered was not of very great importance except the particular case in which the point was raised.

LIMITED POWERS.

What is of material importance is, that the High Court itself has decided that its powers of interference are limited only to the power of "superintendence," that it enjoys under Section 107 of the Government of India Act, "over all courts at the time being subject to its appellate jurisdiction." It can correct any judgment by a Special Court under the Ordinance, so far as irregularities or illegalities may creep in. and it can reduce a sentence of imprisonment or fine, if it thinks that it is excessively harsh. But it cannot, in thundering terms, declare that Executive orders for the imprisonment of people without trial, the restriction of their movements in various ways, the confiscation of property, the deposit of security and its forfeiture without legal process constitute a complete defiance of the rights and liberties which are presumed to be protected by the "laws, written and unwritten, of the British Constitution and the statutes of Parliament whereon the allegiance of the subject depends" and are, therefore, 'ultra vires' the authority of the Governor-General or any other authority set up in this country by the Crown and Parliament.

COMPLETE AND SUPREME.

Clause 59 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, says the Chief Justice, is a complete answer to the argument that, any executive order which a District Magistrate chooses to issue does not come within the terms of Section 4 of the Ordinance. That Section declares that:

"No proceeding or order purporting to be issued under the Ordinance can be called in question in any Court."

Thus the High Court can correct the irregularities or illegalities of the proceedings of the Magistrates when acting in their judicial capacity, but it is powerless to interfere with anything they may do in their Executive power. The Executive is supreme. It may do as it likes. And the last refuge of the people, the Press, is precluded from exposing the possible misconduct of executive officers by the comprehensive clauses which have been added to the Press Act of 1931.

THEIR OWN LAW.

Even a journal like the "Times of India" is conduced by this state of things to write in lugubrious phrases of the rule of law having given way to the rule of something very different from the ordinary acceptance of that phrase. "The Ordinances," it writes, "with which we have become familiar in this country during the last few months, in a sense have no law, or rather ar their own law....." And it adds by way of a specious apology or justification of such a state of things: ".....like the necessity which has begotten them." Whether the necessity which is alleged to have begotten them—which is the Civil Disobedience Movement—can be so described, is a plainly arguable proposition.

UP TO THE LIBERALS!

If we are to accept these decisions of the High Court, as the final word on the subject, if there is yet no other means by which the actual validity of these provisions, which place such stupendous powers in the hands of Executive authority, and not merely the power of the Viceroy to promulgate an ordinance, or of the High Court to correct irregularities, can be brought to the test, then indeed, the liberty of the subject in this country has become a thing of naught. It may be for the good of the country, but it is a fact.

The only remedy left is the political remedy. And the moral of the situation is that it is up to the Liberals, more than any other party in the country, if their resolution condemning Ordinance Rule is to be taken seriously, to see that the liberties of the people are restored. By their works will they be judged.

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HUBLI HARIJANS' FAITH IN AMBEDKAR

Rajah-Munje Pact Condemned

HUBLI, July 21.
(By Mail.)

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Depressed Classes at Hubli:—

This meeting of the Depressed Classes of Hubli hereby declares its full and unflinching faith in their sole leader, Dr. Ambedkar, and condemns the efforts of some self-styled leaders to force the so-called Rajah-Moonje Pact on the Depressed Classes, and further emphatically records its opinion that no constitution could be acceptable to the Depressed Classes which does not embody the minimum safeguards proposed by the Minority Pact at London.—A. P.

1,100 BOYS IN A "RAG"

Punished By Eton Headmaster

WINDSOR, (By Mail).

Disciplinary action unprecedented in the history of Eton was taken by Dr. Cyril Alington following a "rag" by Eton boys after the Eton v. Winchester cricket match at Winchester.

The holiday for the Eton v. Harrow match at Lord's on July 8 and 9 was curtailed.

Instead of returning on the night of Monday, July 11, the eleven hundred boys have been ordered to return before two o'clock that afternoon and attend afternoon school.

A number of boys have also been thrashed for their unruly behaviour. Forty-five have been severely dealt with individally.

"DISGRACEFUL."

After chapel service Dr. Alington spoke severely to the boys about the "rag."

He said the behaviour was disgraceful, and brought discredit not only to Eton but to Winchester. It would be necessary to tender an apology to Winchester.

Four hundred boys went from Windsor by special train to see the game.

They created some disturbance in the streets of Winchester before the return journey, but it was in the train that the "rag" began in earnest.

Carriage windows were broken and pictures ripped from their frames. Missiles, including hats were thrown from the windows.

Attempts were made to pull the communication cord, but it was not until Windsor was reached that the "raggers" succeded.

The boys then marched down Castle Hill with linked arms, singing. In the High-street the singing and shouting continued, bells of houses were rung and letter-boxes banged.

PRIVILEGED ABUSED.

Many of the boys feel that the action taken by the school authorities is unfair; others are treating the matter in a sportsmanlike manner.

Sangli Town Electrification

SANGLI, July 22.
(By Mail.)

It is understood that the scheme of Electric supply in the town of Sangli has been formally sanctioned by His Highness the Raja of Sangli. It is learnt, that the scheme as estimated, would require an amount of about 2-1|2 lakhs of rupees and that, it is to be contributed by the State, the Sangli public and the city municipality in certain proportion.

It is reported, that, in order to make participation in the scheme accessible to the average citizen in the town, every share of the capital is to be of the value of about Rs. 50|- each. It is expected that further developments of the scheme are likely to take effect early, so that, in the near future, Sangli may be seen furnished with electric light.—A. P.

Fine Imposed On Mr. Deshpande Recovered

BELGAUM, July 22.
(By Mail.)

The police have recovered the full amount of fine imposed by the First Class Ordinance Magistrate Belgaum City on Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who was, it will be recalled, also awarded one year's simple imprisonment for breach of parole.—A. P.

Slogans of Swaraj Competition

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.

Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.

All that you are asked to do is to read carefully the 26 slogans shown on the Entry Form, and from this select the best TWELVE.

Judgment and skill in selecting the slogans may mean Rs. 1,200 in cash to you when the result of this contest is announced.

First Prize Rs. 1,200

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

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TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Rules And Conditions

1. Entry Form may be filled in by writing TWELVE crosses only in the blank space provided in the Entry Form.

2. After the close of the competition the list of the slogans will be submitted to a committee of experts who will decide the BEST TWELVE. The competitor whose twelve selections agree or most nearly agree with the decision of this committee will be awarded the first prize. The next nearest will receive the second prize and so on.

3. After you have filled in all your selections in the Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. *Address your Entries to:—*

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION,

Post Box No 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than **25TH JULY.**

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

"Slogans Of Swaraj" ENTRY FORM	Space for writing cross
1. Swaraj is love.	
2. Swaraj depends entirely on our self-reliant efforts.	
3. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.	
4. To gain Swaraj we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost.	
5. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness.	
6. Swadeshi means Swaraj and Swadharma.	
7. Swaraj depends not upon self-indulgence but upon self-denial.	
8. To get Swaraj is to get rid of our helplessness.	
9. Our Swaraj and its advent are solely dependent upon us.	
10. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour.	
11. Swaraj will be an absurdity if individuals have to surrender their judgment to majority.	
12. No Suffering no Swaraj.	
13. Swaraj is freedom for everyone.	
14. Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.	
15. Swaraj presupposes mutual toleration of views, no matter how distasteful they may be to us.	
16. To use violence for securing Swaraj may seem an easy path, but it proves thorny in the long run.	
17. Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.	
18. None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.	
19. The women of India should as much share in winning Swaraj as men.	
20. An outbreak of violence would retard our progress and may even indefinitely postpone Swaraj.	
21. Swaraj is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best sacrifice.	
22. Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death.	
23. Swaraj attained by peaceful means must be peaceful Swaraj.	
24. Swaraj must be an impossible dream without an indissoluble union between the Hindus and the Muslims.	
25. Removal of Untouchability is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it.	
26. The way to Swaraj lies through Swadeshi.	

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AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Prospects Of 11 1/4 Millions Minimum And 12 1/2

Millions Maximum

CONSTRUCTIVE STAND ADVISABLE

In the following weekly market report, Messrs. Langley & Co., suggest an intelligent line of thought on available facts regarding the prospects of the growing American cotton crop. At present the market is discounting 12 millions and possibly a higher figure.

EXPORT BUSINESS HANDICAPPED

BOMBAY, July 21.

The political event of the week has been the adjournment of the American Congress until December. In the whole history of nations there has been no more illuminating example of the folly to which a democratic system of Government can lead than the vapourings of the American Congress during the last few months. That, at a time when the world is struggling towards recovery, the prolongation of the Congress session should be construed as an adverse influence and its adjournment as a helpful relief is bitter enough commentary on its disservice both to America and world. The thought occurs to one that if politicians could occasionally laugh at themselves—and there is no difficulty in finding just cause for such laughter—there would be fewer political problems.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Looking ahead, the most important factor in the cotton outlook is the first official crop estimate due for publication on the 8th August. In recent years the accuracy of the crop forecasts issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been such that they are of immense value as pointers to the probable supply. In fact so much reliance is now-a-days placed on the forecasts that the first Bureau goes a long way towards establishing the price level for the remainder of the season. We do not suggest that fluctuations cease after its publication but, by clarifying the broad issue of supply, the first forecast goes a long way towards consolidating the trade's outlook and in consequence, has a value not exceeded by any other Bureau announcement. To guess it is impossible; but one can at least suggest an intelligent line of thought on such facts as are available. The area planted to cotton is 37,290,000 acres. We give below the actual yield per acre over a period of fourteen years:—

YEAR.	1918	1919	1920
YIELD	159.6	161.5	178.4
YEAR	1921	1922	1923	1924
YIELD	124.5	141.2	130.6	157.4
YEAR	1925	1926	1927
YIELD	167.2	182.6	154.5
YEAR	1928	1929	1930	1931
YIELD	152.9	155	147.7	201

The average for the seven years 1918/1924 which included two seasons of exceptionally heavy boll weevil damage was 150.4 lbs. per acre while the years 1925 to 1931, which included the record crop of 1926 and the very high yield of last year, averaged 165.8 pounds. On the basis of a 150.4 lbs. yield a crop of 11,345,164 bales of 480 lbs. net is indicated while, on the basis of 165.8 pounds, the crop would be 12,506,450 bales. On the average rage yield for which is 158.1 lbs. rage yield for which is 153 lbs., the crop would be 11,025,822 bales In arriving at these figures as all yields are calculated on harvested and not planted acreages, we have allowed an acreage abandonment of 2.9 per cent. which is the average for the last 29 years.

PURCHASES ADVISED

The above crops represent the actual yields of previous years applied to the currrent season's acreage. The difficulty, however, is to assess, on the scanty data available and yet with some foundation of intelligence, the value of the features so far characteristic of the present season. Widespread boll weevil infestation is the dominant factor but the favourable weather of the last fortnight has lessened the potential damage from that source. Accordingly we would place the probable yield at around the average of the years 1018/24. that is 150.4 pounds per acre against the average of the 14 years 1918/31 of 158.1 lbs. and the yield of 1923 of 130.6 lbs. On that basis the crop would be 11,345,164 bales. We add that the weather up to the end of the month must, of course, still affect the issue and the estimate is no more than an attempt at a reasonable anticipation. Although we have not as yet seen any private pointers to the Bureau, the market, in our opinion, is discounting nothing less than 12 millions and possibly a higher figure. Accordingly, we favour the constructive side, and on recessions advise purchases.

LOCAL SITUATION

In Bombay, fluctuations have been narrow, although an undercurrent of steadiness has so far prevailed, short covering by a prominent local operator assisting this feeling, but the technical position has been correspondingly weakened. There is, however, a market absence of pressure to sell both in the Bombay market and upcountry and in spite of the fact that the stocks in Bombay are now larger than at the same time last year actual cotton is a steadying rather than an embarrassing influence. The holding movement is due to the opinion, widely held in India, that American prices later in the season will be higher than those ruling to-day and, in view of the steps being taken in so many quarters to adjust the gold commodity relationship together with the fact that the crop itself is not without constructive potentialities, there is something to be said for the view. The parity relative to Americans is, however, against the market and eventually this must be a checking influence.

Meanwhile monsoon progress is good. More rains are still required in the United Provinces but the latest forecast indicates an extension of rainfall in that district.

Regarding acreage we understand from the latest reports that cotton will give way to groundnuts to some extent in Khandeish and the Dhollera districts. In the United Provinces also there might be a slight reduction but elsewhere the appeal of cotton as a cash crop is likely to maintain a full acreage.

All-India receipts are now 16,50423 bales behind last year while the export deficit is 18,75,116 indicating a stock accumulation which is inevitable so long as export business is handicapped by the present narrow parity.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	New York, July 22. Corresponding. season this season week To-day deek 1930/31 1931 Bales.			
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	14,698	51	13,183	73
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	5,094	49	5,095	74
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,670	79	6,867	31
Of which to Japan	2,293	16	1,200	9
Of which to China	1,073	7	419	2
Of which to G.B.	1,329	12	1,083	5
Of which to Germany	1,606	18	1,715	4
Stock at New York	——	240	——	228
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	3,453	——	2,824
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,361	——	816
World's Visible Supply	——	8,617	——	7,540
Of which American Cotton	——	6,718	——	5,393
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	13,163	146	10,950	174
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,002	32	8,895	30

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 23.

October	5.74
December	5.89
January, 1933	5.97
March, 1933	6.25
Middling Spot	5.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 23.

July	5.56
October	5.70
Middling Spot	5.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 23.

		10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
July	1932	4.38	4.40
August	,,	——	4.39
September	,,	——	4.39
October	,,	4.39	4.40
November	,,	——	4.42
December	,,	——	4.45
January	1933	4.47	4.48
February	,,	——	4.51
March	,,	——	4.54
April	,,	——	4.56
April	,,	——	4.56
May	,,	4.58	4.59
June	,,	——	4.61
July	,,	——	4.64
Middling Spot			4.59

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 23

SAKELLARIDIS—	
July	6.69
October	6.88
November	6.94
December	6.98
January 1933	7.04
March 1933	7.13
May 1933	7.22
F G F Spot	6.95

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 23

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.23
Fine (Good Staple)	4.35
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.47
C. P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.34
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.49
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
BENGAL—	
Good	4.66
Fully Good	3.76
Fine	3.86
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.76
Fine	3.86
Superfine	3.96

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 23.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £13.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register £111.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6—1|2.

National Bank of India £40—1|3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £107-5|2.

Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £99—5|8.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £49.

Indian Stock Sterling Loan):—
3 per cent. £69.
3-1|2 per cent. £80.
4-1|2 per cent. £103—1|4.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £72—1|2.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101—7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £106-1|4.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 23.
The Metal Market was closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 23.
Demand Bills 3.555—3|8

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 23.
Silver—Market is firm.
Spot 17 1/16 &
Forward 17 1/8

LONDON GOLD
London, July 23.
Bar gold fine per oz. £5-15-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 23.
Interest day to day loans 5/8 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loans 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1 43/64 per cent.
Banks Bills 6 months 1 27/32 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 23.
T T London on Berlin 14.96 1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 3.82 3/8
T T London on Brussels 25.62
T T London on Madrid 44.40
T T London on Milan 69.78
T T London on Berne 18.25
T T London on Paris 90.65
T T London on Prague 119.87
T T London on New York (closing rate) 3.55 1/8

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JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, July 23.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25
C & F Calcutta
July-August per cwt sellers 7/10 1/2
C & F Bombay+
July-Aug per cwt sellers 7/11
CC & F Karachi—
July-August per cwt sellers 7/11

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
London, July 23.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 8

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 23.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot sellers 2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 23.
Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb cargoes
July-Aug sellers 25
Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes
July-August sellers 25
Wheat South Australian parcels
July sellers 25
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
No offers

LINSEED OIL
London, July 23.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
Aug sellers 12/10 1/2
Jan-April sellers 14/1 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 23
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—
No offers
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—
July-Aug sellers £11-17-6
Rapeseed Torio, Hull-Continent
July-Aug sellers £10-17-6

LINSEED.
London, July 23.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
July/Aug sellers £9-11-3
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—
July sellers £7-13-9
Linseed Bombay (London)
July/Aug sellers £10-13-9

Port Okha Market Quotations

PORT OKHA, July 18.

Java Sugar Rs. 5-4-6 per md., Beet Sugar Rs. 5-4-3 per md., Sugar Candy Ful Rs. 6-3-0 per md., Sugar Candy Dom Rs. 5-15-0 per md., Soda Ash and R B Soda, Sulphate of Alumina, Paint and Varnish, Window Glass Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 12-4-0, Slate Pencils, School Slates, H Lamps and Accessories, Petroleum Stoves, Gramophone parts and Sewing Machines, Vegetable Produce, Common Soap, Hardware Salamac, Picture mouldings, Empty Soda Water Bottles Rs. 32-8-0 to Rs. 35/8/0, Ply Wood, Paper and Printing Paper, Black Board and Straw Board, G C Sheets Rs. 11-10-0 G P Sheets and Circles, M S Sheets and Circles Rs. 12-12-3, 26 Guage, M S Hoops and All Sorts of Iron Rs. 7-0-0, Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, Copper Rs. 39-0-0 and Yellow Metal Rs. 34-8-0, Gal Ridgings Rs. 43-0-0 per Case, Linseed Oil Rs. 13-8-0, Kerosene and Lubricating Oil.

Stock:—12,878 bags Java Sugar 217 bags Sugar Candy, 144 bags Soda Ash and R B. Soda, 75 bags Sulphate of Alumina, 20 Kegs Paint and Varnish, 734 cases Window Glass, 182 cases Slate Pencils, 92 cases School Slates, 402 cases H Lamps and Accessories, 70 cases Petrolum Stoves, 10 cases Gramophone Parts and Sewing Machines, 53 cases Vegetable Produce, 2 cases Common Soap, 382 cases Hardware, 1 case Salamac, 9 cases Picture mouldings, 136 crates Empty Soda Water Bottles, 32 bundles Ply Wood, 171 bales paper and printing paper, 28 bales Black Board and Straw Board, 407 bundles G C Sheets, 331 bundles G P Sheets and Circles, M S Sheets and Circles, 1 063 bundles M S Hoops and all Sorts of Iron, 85 bundles Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, 52 Crates Gal Ridgings, 103 drums Linseed Oil, 174 drums Kerosene and Lubricating Oil.

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Mrs. Thuse Convicted

(By Mail)

SHOLAPUR, July 23.

A report from Pandharpur states that Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse of Poona who presided over the Sholapur "District Conference" held at Pandharpur on Sunday last, and who was subsequently arrested along with Mr. Madhorao Valsangkar Engineer, chairman of the Conference, and others, was convicted under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, by Mr. Deshpande, First Class Magistrate, Pandharpur, and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

The report further states that Mr. Valsangkar and two volunteers were sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100|- each. Two other volunteers have been ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200|- and 100|- respectively.—A. P.

RELEASED & EXTERNED

Woman Political Prisoner Ordered To Leave British India

(By Mail.)

BELGAUM, July 23.

A political prisoner named Ramabai, wife of Mukundrai Harikrishna who was brought here in February last and who was released from the Belgaum Central Jail this morning has been served with an order issued by the Government of Bombay Political Department under Section 3 of Act 3 of 1864 (commonly known as the Foreigners Act) directing her "a foreigner within the meaning of the said act to remove herself forthwith from British India by rail to her native place in Cutch-Bhuj.—A. P.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 25, 1932

Five-Year Plan For India

SCHEME FOR IMPROVING TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS

Plea For Free Entry Of Foreign Steel Into India

A memorandum entitled "The Wholesale Introduction of Improved Tillage Imlements in India" has just been released by Mr. Donald J. Beaton, Agricultural Engineer, Satara in which he outlines an ambitious scheme for the renaissance of Indian agriculture and its allied industries, a scheme by which he hopes to improve the crop productive capacity of the country by Rs. 1,000 crores.

This memorandum, based on his own 27 years' Tropical agricultural experience, runs into something like 15,000 words and it give facts, figures and statistics of the present poor position of the Indian cultivator as far as the village implements at present at his disposal are concerned and the methods which he proposes to adopt in order to replace the 30 odd million wooden ploughs in use in the country at present, by iron and steel ploughs in 10 years.

3,000,000 PLOUGHS PER ANNUM.

He outlines a 5 year's plan of research in tillage implements and he intends to design entirely new types which can be marketed at a considerably lower price than the present indigenous wooden ones and he is confident of putting 3 million ploughs per annum on the market. He further proposes to make his scheme of research entirely self-supporting without any burden on Government finances. In short Mr. Beaton's idea is to establish a Bureau of Tropical Engineering and Technological Research under his own control, and financed by royalties or cesses payable by those who will eventually reap the benefit the mass production factories.

Mr. Beaten observes.—"Free entry into the country will also be essential for the necessary steel for the manufacture of these agricultural implements, because, no firm in the country is at present equipped for the manufacture of the most important material which is the very life and mainstay of the wearing parts of implements—soft centre steel."

"UNPARALLELED TASK."

Proceeding Mr. Beaton says: "I know enough about the science of agriculture to establish a gigantic key industry for the manufacture on a mass scale of agricultural tillage implements and other industrial equipment The idea of manufacturing and distributing 20 or 30 million ploughs, 80 or 90 million harrows hundreds of thousands of improved sugar cane crushing mills ....and a thousand million other machine for agricultural and home industries that scientists have never yet dreamt of, and which are so badly needed among the enforcedly idle cultivating races in the East is a task which has no parellel in history.

Mr. Beaton says that copies of his memorandum are being placed before the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa this week and also before the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which is at present sitting in Simla.—A.P.

CALCUTTA ENGLISHMAN DROWNED

Boat Capsizes

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The body of Mr. R. C. Howe (Englishman), Works Accountant of the Aluminium Manufacturing Company at Dum Dum, was found floating today in a tank in the compond of the factory. It is stated that after dinner last night Mr. Howe boarded a dinghee. When in midtank the boat suddenly capsized and Mr. Howe was drowned, all attempts by neighbours to rescue him having proved futile.—A.P.

ANDHRA INSURANCE COMPANY

The report of the Andhra Insurance Company, Limited, Machilipatnam for the year 1931, shows that during the year 1605 proposals for the total face value of Rs. 20,25,000 were received as against 1112 proposals of the total face value of Rs. 18,66,500 for 1930. Out of these, 1018 proposals for the sum of Rs. 14,38,250 resulted into policies. Out of the remainder, 219 proposals for an amount of Rs. 1,70,450 have since resulted into policies. Of the rest some were either declined, postponed, or accepted on terms not agreed to by the proponents and the remaining are still awaiting completion. The company is making steady progress.

The Company has fulfilled the two standards laid down for the inclusion of any Insurance Company in the Govt. Approved List. The first is that the Company must have declared a bonus and the second is that the expense ratio in relation to the annual premium income should be 33-1|3 per cent. The first was achieved as announced in the 1st Valuation Report for the period ending 31-12-1929. The second has also been fulfilled inasmuch as the expense ratio in relation to the annual premium income has come down to 33.14 per cent.

The company appeals to the Indian public for their continued support in an ever increasing measure.

Chicago Board Of Trade Suspended

FEDERAL GOVT.'S ORDER

LONDON, July 24.

Washington.—The Federal Government has ordered suspension of Chicago Board of Trade for sixty days for alleged violation of law by refusing clearing house privileges to the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The action is almost unprecedented and affects the body of businessmen controlling the Chicago Wheat Market. The suspension is effective in a fortnight, but the penalty may be mitigated if the Board of Trade recedes from its position.—Reuter's Special.

WAR LOAN ESTIMATES

Large Purchases By Buyers

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 23.

The country's splendid effort in connection with War Loan conversion is emphasised by city estimates that at least between sixty and seventy per cent of the total of 2,000 million sterling has already been dealt with and over 75 per cent of applications are for conversion. The final persuasive drive in favour of conversion with the advantage of obtaining one per cent bonus before July 31 will be made next week.

A remarkable feature is large purchases made in the market for conversion by buyers.—Reuter.

LEAFLETS AND CYCLOSTYLE MACHINE SEIZED

Suspects Arrested

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The police raided this morning a room in a house in Darmahatta Street and seized a cyclostyle machine and a cartload of leaflets.

Five persons alleged to have been found in the room at the time of the raid were arrested.—A.P.

COL. H. S. OLCOTT'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Dr. Besant's Appeal

MADRAS, July 21.

On August 2 next falls the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Colonel Henry S. Olcott, the President Founder of the Theosophical Society who died in 1907.

Dr. Annie Besant, the present President is issuing a special centenary number of the Theosophist magazine. The centenary will be celebrated at the Theosophical Headquarters at Adyar Madras and Dr. Besant requests all Theosophical lodges throughout India to hold a special meeting on that day.

Colonel Olcott organised the first Swadeshi exhibition of Indian made goods in 1879 in connection with the Society's first annual convention at Bombay.—A.P.

SNAKE IN FISH!

MADRAS, July 22.

The discovery of a dead snake 3 feet long inside a fish a cubit long is reported from Salem by a medical practitioner. A servant who was cleaning the fish dragged the snake out taking it to be contents of the intestines. He was however taken aback when he saw the head of the snake.

The fish was caught from a well in a village nearby.—A.P.

Wanted Man In Dacoity Case Arrested

NEW DELHI, July 23.

Inspector Karam Singh of the C. I. D. effected the arrest of one Dharampal last night at Fatehpuri and lodged him in the kotwali. It is alleged that the man was wanted in a dacoity case. It is further stated that the accused was one of the persons who had left a trunk full of arms and explosives at the terminal tax post at Delhi two months ago. The police have been shadowing him for some days, and finding a favourable opportunity, arrested him last night. The accused offered no resistance.—A. P.

LEAGUE SECRETARIAT'S LETTER, AN AFFRONT

GENEVA, July 23.

Two more "incidents" have arisen from Franco-Italian clash at inter-Parliamentary Union Conference (mentioned yesterday) League Secretariat requested Union to settle affair or meet elsewhere. Union considered letter as "affront" and resolved to keep off League premises, but when meeting was held elsewhere Italians walked out being dissatisfied with Union presidents expression of regret for occurrence.—Reuter.

Bombay's Foreign Trade For June

INCREASE IN IMPORT DUTY COLLECTIONS

Fall Of Rs. 1.41 Crore In Exports Of Indian Produce

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, writes:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of June 1932 amounted to Rs. 11.56 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 1.92 crore, or nearly 20 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year but a decrease of Rs. 53.13 lakhs or 4 per cent as compared with those for the same month of the year 1930. The increase of Rs. 1.92 crore is entirely due to larger shipments of gold. Imports of merchandise and treasure and exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise showed decreases.

2. Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 5.13 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 22.52 lakhs, or 4 per cent, from the figures for June 1931 but a rise of Rs. 31.38 lakhs, or over 6 per cent, over those for June 1930. The fall of Rs. 22.52 lakhs is almost entirely due to smaller arrivals of raw cotton (— 7.249 tons and Rs. 70.92 lakhs).

KEROSENE OIL AND MOTORS.

Imports of Kerosene oil also fell by 2-1|4 millions gallons in quantity and by Rs. 13.23 lakhs in value and those of motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts etc. by Rs. 10.19 lakhs in value. Noticeable increases were however recorded in the imports of cotton piece goods (plus over 12-1|2 million yards and plus Rs. 21.57 lakhs), silk, raw and manufactures (plus Rs. 13.11 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (plus over 1-1|4 million lb. and plus Rs. 10.74 lakhs) alizarine and aniline dyes and paper and paste board (+ over Rs. 9 lakhs each) metals and (+ Rs. 7.67 lakhs) cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 5.4 lakhs), sugar (plus 4,985 tons and plus Rs. 5.39 lakhs) and artificial silk piece goods (plus 2-3|4 million yards and plus Rs. 4.41 lakhs). Import of gold amounted to Rs. 9.89 lakhs as against Rs. 10.71 lakhs in June 1931 and Rs. 2.13 crores in June 1930 and those of silver to Rs. 12.79 lakhs against Rs. 28.87 lakhs and Rs. 95.42 lakhs respectively.

IMPORT DUTY COLLECTIONS

3. The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,35,73,187 (of which Rs. 23,48,483 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 78,45,659 in June 1931 and Rs. 1,09,11,232 in May 1932.

4. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 1.58 crore, showing a fall of Rs. 1.41 crore, or 47 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year and of Rs. 2.33 crores, or 59 per cent as compared with those for the same month of the year 1930. The fall of Rs. 1.41 crore is brought about by smaller shipments of most of the principal articles of export, the more important among them being raw cotton (—16,805 tons and —Rs. 1.04 crore), seeds (—15,808 tons and —Rs. 11.37 lakhs), raw wool (— 1-3|4 million lb. and — Rs. 11.48 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (—1|2 million lb. and — Rs. 2.97 lakhs) hides and skins, raw (Rs. 2.68 lakhs) and brain, pulse and flour (— 2,080 tons and Rs. 2.26 lakhs). Shipments of gold were valued at Rs. 4.54 crores as against Rs. 64.03 lakhs in June 1931 and Rs. 1,010 only in June 1930 and those of silver at Rs. 24,000 against Rs. 34,900 and Rs. 1 lakhs respectively.

5. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 11.4 lakhs and Rs. 21.85 lakhs respectively to Rs. 12.92 lakhs.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS.

6. The trade statistics of the first three months of the current financial year 1932-33 show an improvement of Rs. 1 crore or 6 per cent in imports, over the figures for the corresponding period of the pevious year but a falling off of Rs. 8.21 crores or 32 per cent from those for the same period of the year 1930-31. exports also show and advance of Rs. 5.05 crores, or nearly 44 per cent and decline of Rs. 50.31 lakhs or 3 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1931-32 and and 1930-31 respectively.

IMPORTS OF GOLD.

Imports of gold decreased by Rs. 19.7 lakhs and Rs. 4.53 crores to Rs. 15.74 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 34.26 lakhs and Rs. 2.93 crores to Rs. 38.22 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise show an improvement of Rs. 1.53 crore as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1931-32 but a decline of Rs. 75.12 lakhs as compared with those for the same period of 1930-31. The improvement of Rs. 1.53 crore is attributable chiefly to larger arrivals of raw cotton (plus 21,252 tons and plus Rs. 1.44 crore) cotton piece goods (plus over 31-1|2 million yards and plus Rs. 60.51 lakhs). And cotton twist and yarn (and nearly 2-1|2 million lbs. and plus Rs. 21.51 lakhs). Imports of artificial silk piece goods also increased by 3-1|2 million yards in quantity though fell in value by Rs. 7,000. On the other hand imports of motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts &c., decreased by Rs. 25.27 lakhs in value and those of sugar by 23,659 tons in quantity and by Rs. 19 lakhs in value.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

7. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 12.06 crores as against Rs. 64.03 lakhs and Rs. 1,010 only and those only and those of silver to Rs. 75,405 against Rs. 48,460 and Rs. 23,48 lakhs respectively. Shipments of Indian produce declined by Rs. 6.04 crores and Rs. 11.79 crores respectively to Rs. 4.09 crores. The decline of Rs. 6.04 crores as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1931-32 is due to smaller shipments of all the principal articles of export, the more important being raw cotton (minus 69.308 tons and minus Rs. 4.21 crores), seeds (minus 64,998 tons and minus Rs. 97 lakhs), raw wool (minus pver 5 million lb. and minus Rs. 14.9 lakhs).

8. Re-export of foreign merchandise receded by Rs. 32.62 lakhs and Rs. 54. 64 lakhs respectively to Rs. 42.15 lakhs.

GREEK CONSUL-GENERAL

Mr. Georgiadi's Body Recovered

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The body of Mr. Georgiadi, Consul-General for Greece in India and Burma was recovered this afternoon in Garden Reich area. It was washed ashore by the river Hooghly and found lying near a brickfield. The body has been identified by relatives.—A.P.

Kathiawar Swadeshi Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, July 22.

With a view to popularise Khaddar and the use of Swadeshi goods, as also with the near approach of Gokalashtmi fair to direct the minds of little children to buy Indian made toys, the local leaders have arranged to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition which will be open to the public from August 16 to 25, both days inclusive. The Committee has invited Swadeshi goods manufacturers all over the province to send in their goods on or before August 11.

CONSCIENTIOUS TEACHER

VIENNA, (By Mail.)

A sixty-year old teacher at Zloczov, a town of Eastern Poland, formerly in the Austrian province of Galicia, has shot himself because nine of his lyceum students failed at the final methin three-quarters; Cherran-examination.

INTERNATIONAL OIL CONFERENCE

Agreement On Export Quotas Reached

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—An agreement with Rumanians on export quotas has been initialled by the British, Dutch and American delegates to the International Oil Conference convened in order to attempt to regulate the production and world prices of petrol.

The agreement, no details of which are being divulged at present, is subject to ratification by groups represented.

Russians did not attend the conference which has now ended.—Reuter's Special.

Supplies In Excess Of Demand

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 23.

Although money during the week was rather more usable, supplies continued to be in excess of demand.

The Treasury Bill allotment was of trifle over last week's low record rate but lower than anticipated. On Stock Exchange optimistic sentiment prevailed and the market finished at the best of the week. Five per cent War Loan was especially firm, the demand for conversion purposes revealing shortage of stock.

Nothing particular transpired in commodity markets but rather more confident feeling prevails all-round.—Reuter.

Zhob Valley Railway Breaches

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Quetta, N. W. Railway wires under date to-day: "Due to extensive breaches on the Zhob Valley Railway, booking of all descriptions, including passengers, for stations Khanai (exclusive) to Fort Sandeman is stopped until August 2, 1932.—A.P.

Two Muslims Fined For Assaulting Hindu

Usman Sayedali and three other Muslims arrested by the Kalachowki police in connection with the assault on a Hindu on May 19, were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown to stand their trial.

The prosecution case against the accused was that on May 19, one Mahadeo Gunda was going on a cycle near the Sewri level crossing when the first accused approached him and asked him as to where he was going. Mahadeo pointed out the direction to which he was going. When the complainant again tried to get on with his cycle, the first accused hit him with a stone.

The second accused kicked him. The complainant got terrified and leaving his cycle on the spot, ran and took shelter in the Standard Oil Company's godowns. The cycle was taken away by the Muslims.

Two days after, when the complainant's brother was going along the Sewri Bazar, he saw the first accused with his brother's cycle. Immediately he sent for his brother and got the accused arrested by a policeman who was nearby. On certain information given by the first accused the three others were arrested later.

As there was no evidence against the third and fourth accused, the Magistrate discharged them.

The first and second accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25|- or suffer imprisonment for two months.

Girgaum Shoe Mart Looting Sequel

Krishna Ghade, arrested by the Lamington Road Police while being in possession of looted property was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25|- or suffer imprisonment for three weeks.

The prosecution story was that a shoe mart belonging to a Muslim situated on the Girgaum Road was looted by some Hindus on May 17. The police who were going on their rounds found the accused near the looted shop with three trunks and a pair of chappals. He was arrested in the act of putting the property into a gunnybag.

Dipchand Jiwandas, a cashier of the Mtjestic Hotel opposite the Majestic Cinema, who was alleged to have been in possession of three pairs of stolen shoes was acquitted by the Magistrate as there was not enough evidence to convict him.

"In Possession Of Stolen Property"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mansingh Bhagawansingh, who was arrested by a constable of the Lamington Road Police Station on May 20 for being in possession of stolen property from a Muslim's shop was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, today.

The prosecution case was that one Ali Mahomed Mirabhai, having his lace shop at Bhuleshwar closed his shop due to the riots on May 13. On May 23, he went with the police to his shop and saw that it had been looted and property worth Rs. 75,000 removed. He had insured his shop for Rs. 15,000 against riots.

On may 20, a constable who was on duty at Kennedy Bridge saw the accused carrying a trunk. Noting the suspicious movements of the accused, the constable arrested him. The accused made a statement that he got the property from a shop at Bhuleshwar and later pointed out the shop of the complainant. The complainant identified the contents of the trunk as belonging to him.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate took into consideration two months stay of the accused in World Jail.

FATAL LORRY—TRAIN COLLISION

Five Killed: Seven Injured

PESHAWAR, July 23.

Five persons were killed and seven wounded when a motor lorry collided with the Frontier Mail train yesterday at the railway crossing near Nowshera Thana station.

There are two versions of the tragedy. According to one, the driver of the lorry while racing with the Frontier Mail tried to cross the railway line even though one gate was closed in anticipation of the arrival of the train.

According to the other account, defective brakes could not control the car, as it was coming at a speed. He found the gate of the crossing closed, smashed the gate and collided with the train with the above results.—A. P.

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